MORNING EDITION

# Japan Times & Advertiser

*Incorporating*
The JAPAN CHRONICLE and The JAPAN MAIL

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,405 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

# 2 Enemy Destroyers Sunk off Bali; Shonan Isle Prisoners Total 73,000

## 28 British Generals Also Captured by Japanese

## 300 GUNS, 200 TANKS

Some 73,000 enemy officers and men, including Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, and 27 generals, were taken prisoner in the Singapore campaign. The spoils of war consisted of about 300 guns of various caliber and kinds, over 2,000 machine-guns, some 50,000 rifles, 200 tanks including armored cars, 10,000 motor cars of different kinds, etc., according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday at noon.

The Imperial Headquarters' communique follows:

"The main results scored by Imperial Army Units in the campaign against the Singapore fortress were as follows:

"1. Prisoners of war: Some 73,000 in all, including the Commander-in-Chief of the enemy forces (a total of 28 generals). About 8,000 enemy wounded are now under medical treatment at the principal hotels in the city.

"2. Spoils of war: Some 300 artillery pieces of various kinds including powerful heavy guns, over 2,000 machine-guns, some 50,000 rifles, about 200 tanks (including armored cars), about 10,000 motor cars of various kinds, about 200 motorcycles, very large quantities of ammunition, inclusive of heavy gun shells with high destructive power, large quantities of war materials, one 10,000-ton steamer, three 5,000-ton tankers and numerous other vessels, big and small.

"3. The Japanese losses are now under investigation, but the casualties incurred in killed and wounded subsequent to the crossing of the Straits of Johore are estimated roughly at 3,000."

As the above Imperial Headquarters communique shows, the war prisoners taken in the Singapore campaign total something like 73,000, and among these prisoners is Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, who was in command of the British Forces. The other 27 generals include Lieutenant-General Heath, Commander of the Third Army Corps, Major-General Key, Commander of the Eleventh Army Division, Major-General Smith, Commander of the Eighteenth Army Division, Major-General Carrgan, Commander of the Australian Eighth Army Division, and Major-General Simmons, Commander of the Garrison of the Fort.

### UNDERESTIMATION BY U.S. OF JAPAN CAUSES DEFEAT

**Commander Cunningham Says Damaging Blow Dealt in Asia On Anglo-Saxons**

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 20.—Reverses suffered by the United States in the Pacific were solely attributable to the underestimation of the Japanese armed forces, particularly the air forces, and the Japanese ability to carry out landing operations, Commander Winfield Cunningham, former commander of the American garrison in Wake Island, said today in a message which was recorded for transmission to the United States.

Commander Cunningham is now interned in a prisoners' camp in the suburbs of Shanghai.

Referring to the difficulties that are now confronting the British and Americans, especially after the fall of Singapore, the commander said, the blows dealt by Japan on Britain and the United States were beyond description.

Predicting that the trend of hostilities would be increasingly adverse and unfavorable to the Allies, Commander Cunningham confessed that the fall of Singapore was contrary to his expectations. He added that despite possible heavy sacrifices Britain and the United States might make in the future, it would be very difficult to oust the Japanese from its present dominant positions.

### QUISLING SAYS NORWAY TO BE STRONGER POWER

**Will Not Become Vassal State In New Europe—Confident Of German Victory**

D.N.B.

OSLO, February 19.—After returning from his State visit to Germany, the Norwegian Premier, Colonel Vidkun Quisling, received Norwegian and foreign press representatives in Oslo on Thursday noon.

The Premier summarized his impressions which he obtained during his visit in Germany in the statement that the only road open for Norway was that which the Nasjonal Samling was now taking.

"In the future, one would not hesitate to employ every possible means of crushing the opponents endangering Norway," he said. "The opponents of the Nasjonal Samling whose leaders even intended to deliver Norway into the hands of Moscow ought to realize that a British victory was only possible on the ruins of Norway."

Premier Quisling, however, stressed that after his visit to Germany and after his talk with the Fuehrer, which took place in the spirit of greatest cordiality and comradeship and which showed complete accord concerning all questions, he was more than ever convinced of the victory of the German arms.

Norway, he emphasized, would not become a vassal State in new Europe but a new independent Power.

**Disarmed for Duration**

A few days ago Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Malay area, after inspecting British prisoners of war in Shonanto (Singapore), declared that they are enjoying a happy life, playing water-polo in the warm waters and strumming on guitars and singing in chorus under the coconut palms in the cool of the evenings. Seen in the picture above are some of the 73,000 war captives taken in the Malay campaign and a glance at the happy looks on their faces well corroborates General Yamashita's statement. These Tommies, although disarmed for duration, seem far more at home playing than fighting. (Censored by the War Ministry. Photo taken by Domei cameramen Chiku, Koji and Takeda. Flown from Shonanto to Tokyo by Domei plane).

### REICH FINDS REASON FOR JAPAN'S POWER

**Germans Admit That 'Spiritual Strength' Is at Bottom of Victories**

**BUSHIDO BEING STUDIED**

**Japanese Words—Teishin and Jibaku—Now Being Used All Over World**

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—The secret of Japan's overwhelming victories, ever since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, can be attributed to the "spiritual strength" of the Japanese people, and this is the final answer which has at last satisfied the German people who have been unable to solve the riddle of Japan's fighting power, it was disclosed here today.

During the past two and half months, not only the people of Germany but also all the people of Europe, amid continuous astonishment and amazement, have been seriously wondering what on earth can be the practical reasons for Japan's successive victories, whether on land or sea or in the air.

In an informative article on Japan's air force, the Volkischer Beobachter points out that although Japan has up-to-date equipment and is rich in arms, the vital secret of its invincible strength against Britain and America is its powerful "spirit of attack."

Furthermore, Wilhelm Schulze, Tokyo correspondent of the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, has introduced to the people of Germany the word "jibaku" meaning plunging headlong into the enemy in complete defiance of death, and other words as "teishin" or volunteering, and "special submarine" etc.

These words have been cabled all over the world from Berlin by the foreign correspondents here, and in Europe.

Moreover, they are very often the subject of heated discussions.

Furthermore, it is quite obvious that the German people as well as all the people of Europe do not consider Japan

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## Foreign News Spotlight

**Exclusive Flashes**

**DARWIN UNDER MARTIAL LAW; 2,000 EVACUATE CITY**

Martial law was proclaimed in Port Darwin as a result of Thursday's two successive raids on Australia's only northern naval base, which was acknowledged by the Royal Australian Air Force to have caused considerable damages. Further details revealed that aside from the great destruction to shipping and harbor installations, as previously reported, the government offices including the post office, were also damaged.

The damage to the post office disrupted all communications, but immediately after the raid, emergency communications were established at another building. However, the government hid the details from the people on the pretext that such a revelation would give the enemy valuable military information.

Train service was disrupted until 7:45 p.m., almost 10 hours after the first attack, as crews were hurriedly dispatched to repair 4 miles of track which had been damaged. 2,000 unessential civilians were evacuated on the first train, to join the women and children who had left the city last week. Only 80 women, the majority of whom are nurses, are now left in the city.

**AUSTRALIA PASSES TOTAL MOBILIZATION BILL**

In an effort to force the Australians to support the all-out effort program of the government, Australia issued the National Security Regulations calling for the total mobilization of lives and property, while Prime Minister John Curtin declared, as follows:

"Australia has now experienced the first physical contact with the war. A total mobilization will be the government policy until the Australians voluntarily answer the government's call for the complete giving of everything to the nation."

On Friday, the government issued the National Security Regulations in Canberra, which gives it complete power over the services and properties of all individuals and companies within the Commonwealth, to be effective immediately.

**BRITISH CABINET CHANGES FAIL TO IMPRESS PAPERS**

The changes, as announced by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his war cabinet, from nine members to seven in an effort to appease Londoners who have been demanding a drastic reorganization of the government since the fall of Singapore, failed to impress the London press.

The labor newspaper, the Daily Herald, declared that although Sir Stafford Cripps will relieve Mr. Churchill of some of his parliamentary duties, the changes are not very sweeping.

The London News Chronicle comments, "The new cabinet is more compact, but it continues to have defects in organization, and it does not contain a Deputy Defense Minister."

### MORE U.S. VESSELS CLAIMED BY U-BOATS

**Latest Success Brings Total Number of Victims to Forty**

**ATTACK IN THE CARIBBEAN**

**Distress Signals From Other Torpedoed Ships Intercepted at Lisbon**

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—Another attack was made on American shipping today, when a German submarine in Caribbean waters assaulted a Panamanian tanker of undisclosed registry, which sank immediately after being hit by a torpedo, it is reported here.

The latest sinking brings the total of American ships sunk by Axis submarines to 40, the report said.

The 4,576-ton Brazilian merchant ship, Olinda, was sunk by gunfire on Wednesday, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry announced at Rio de Janeiro yesterday, according to a D.N.B. dispatch from Buenos Aires received here today.

The announcement, the dispatch says, did not contain any details, but according to a report received in the Brazilian capital from the United States, the entire crew was rescued and landed at an undisclosed port on the United States Atlantic coast.

**U.S. Ship Wires SOS**

Domei

LISBON, February 20.—Distress signals were received today from the Admiral Cole, 3,285-ton United States tanker which was torpedoed off the coast of Chile, Reuters reported here from Santiago.

The tanker was believed to have been abandoned by the crew.

Meanwhile, four successive SOS calls were received from an unidentified vessel, but its exact position was not learned, the report disclosed.

An undisclosed United States tanker has been torpedoed by an enemy submarine west of Martinique, French possession in the West Indies, according

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## Enemy Cruisers Flee After Severe Engagement

## JAVA RAIDED AGAIN

In a very daring night attack carried out in the Strait of Lombok, east of the island of Bali, at midnight Friday, two Japanese destroyers sank two enemy destroyers and badly wrecked another, while inflicting damage to two cruisers, according to an Imperial Headquarters announcement issued Saturday at 3:15 p.m. The announcement reads:

"While Imperial Army and Navy Units were engaged in joint operations in the Bali Island area, two destroyers attached to a destroyer flotilla belonging to the torpedoing squadron of the Imperial Navy, encountered a combined American-Dutch fleet consisting of two cruisers and three destroyers, in the Strait of Lombok, east of the island at midnight on February 20, when they immediately assumed the offensive and opened fire at 12:40 a.m.

"In the subsequent battle which lasted for ten minutes, they sank two enemy destroyers and heavily damaged another destroyer. The Japanese destroyers also gave hot chase to the two enemy cruisers which had attempted to flee, and at 3.15 a.m. they had another engagement with them.

"Two Japanese destroyers belonging to the same flotilla, which had been operating separately, rushed southward and joined in the attack on the enemy cruisers, which, after sustaining damage from the Japanese gunfire and torpedo attacks, fled out of sight in confusion under cover of night.

"In this action, one Japanese destroyer sustained damage, but the damage was not so serious as to incapacitate it in battle and navigation."

**27 U.S., DUTCH PLANES SMASHED**

Imperial Army Air Units raided Kalidjati Airfield again in large formations on Friday and destroyed 27 American and Dutch planes, besides blowing up the airfield and military establishments, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on Saturday at 12:10 p.m. The communique says:

"Imperial Army Air Units again raided Kalidjati Airfield in western Java yesterday (February 20) in large formations, and destroyed 27 United States and Netherlands planes, blowing up and setting afire the airfield and various military establishments."

Kalidjati is located at a point 40 kilometers north of Bandoeng in the southeastern part of Batavia. It has an airfield 1,000 meters square in size. Near the airfield is located the Netherlands East Indies Army Aviation School, the parachutist corps, etc.

### CHURCHILL SUPPORTED

**Labor Party in Parliament Sides With Premier**

Domei

STOCKHOLM, February 20.—The majority of the Parliamentary group of the Labor Party has decided to support Prime Minister Churchill on the condition that he speeds up the war machinery, the Nya Dagligt Allenhanda reported here from London today.

However, the 20 members of the Labor Party who abstained from voting for Prime Minister Churchill during the last vote of confidence took up openly a hostile attitude toward the Government at yesterday's conference of the Parliamentary Labor group, the report stated.

**Chiba Sees Salazar**

Domei

LISBON February 21.—Shinichi Chiba, Japanese Minister here, yesterday afternoon conferred with Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal, at the latter's official residence. The nature of their conversation was not divulged.

### EGYPT SUSPENDS SERVICE

**Telegrams Discontinued to Antipodes—Plans Line to N.Y.**

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—Egyptian postal authorities, as well as the British Marconi Telegraph Company in Cairo, today announced that telegrams would no longer be accepted for Australia and New Zealand, according to a D.N.B. report from Ankara. No explanation for the measure was given the German news agency said.

It also revealed that Egyptian postal authorities have intimated the establishment in the near future of a regular telegraphic service between Cairo and New York.

**Fujii, Honda Nominated**

Viscount Kaneyoshi Fujii and Baron Masaki Honda have been recommended as candidates to the House of Peers and it is expected that the two will be appointed to the Upper House toward the end of March, it was disclosed Saturday.

# JAPANESE SPEED UP REBUILDING BAGUIO

### Rehabilitation Going on Smoothly in City Located in North Luzon

Domei

BAGUIO, February 20.—After a six-hour drive by motor truck from Manila, this correspondent arrived at this world famous summer resort situated on a plateau, about 250 kilometers northwest from Manila in the northern part of Luzon Island.

This hill was first reached by the Japanese troops on December 27 during those hectic days of terrific battle for possession of the main island of the Philippines Commonwealth.

Upon reaching the foot of the mountain, this correspondent was reminded of the 60-kilometer road from there to Baguio city which was constructed through the toil and sacrifices of 1,500 Japanese workers in 1904.

In order to build this mountain road it is said that several hundred workers fell victims to epidemics, the terrific tropical heat and to landslides. By the construction of this road one of the world's most hazardous engineering problems was conquered.

Grotesque rocks, rugged peaks and bottomless ravines are combined in a most awesome spectacle.

Long strides have been made in the rehabilitation of the city since the Japanese occupation. Three days after the entry of the Japanese troops, the city office resumed business while the market for daily necessaries in the city was reopened ahead of all other occupied places in the archipelago.

On February 11, Japan's Empire Day, a huge Rising Sun flag which had been made by the Japanese soldiers, was hoisted over the roof of the former United States military academy located on a height west of the city.

At the present time there are 750 Japanese residents. The former barracks which housed the United States garrison in Baguio is now turned into an internment camp for American war prisoners. When this correspondent visited the internment camp he found shouting internees happily engaged in volleyball matches between rival dormitory teams.

# BERLIN CIRCLES PREDICT N.E.I. LOST TO HOLLAND

### Officials Including Queen Responsible for Banking Heavily On U.S., Britain

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 18.—The Netherlands East Indies have been definitely lost to Holland, stated competent quarters in Berlin in connection with the publication of Netherlands East Indies Foreign Minister E. N. Van Kleffens' documents.

The Dutch people now had to recognize, these quarters pointed out, that high officials of the Dutch Government among whom Queen Wilhelmina also must be counted, gambled away Holland's future.

These people simply followed the United States and England blindly and consequently, after the Dutch Government had fled to London, pursued a policy with regard to the Netherlands East Indies that was a slap in the face of all Japanese attempts to come to an understanding with the Colony by peaceful means.

Japan always intended to come to an understanding with the Netherlands East Indies without application of military force. The Dutch always had this opportunity if only they had not tied their fate so strongly with that of Great Britain and the United States and a certain agreement could have been reached between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies as has been the case with French Indo-China.

When, however, the Government of the Netherlands East Indies upon orders from London broke off the economic negotiations with Japan and after the Dutch soldiers even fought against the Japanese troops, this possibility is now over.

The Dutch politicians, thus frivolously gambled away this chance and the blame for the beginning of the impoverishment of this once rich country must be placed entirely upon them.

## *More U.S. Vessels Claimed by U-Boats*

(Continued From Page 1)

to a Washington report received here today.

The crew of the vessel was said to have been rescued.

**Two Ships Torpedoed**

D.N.B.

LISBON, February 20.—In the harbor of Port of Spain, the capital of the British Colony of Trinidad, two vessels were torpedoed last Wednesday, according to an official New York announcement.

It was declared that two explosions were heard in the harbor at 1:40 p.m. local time and that these two vessels, anchored at the port, were damaged.

Meanwhile, United States naval quarters presume that this attack was caused by German submarines, which succeeded in penetrating the Gulf of Paria between the island of Trinidad and the Venezuelan coast. In this connection, it was added that so far no enemy submarines had been sighted.

**Appear Off Aruba**

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, February 19.—German submarines on Wednesday again appeared off the island of Aruba in the Caribbean according to reports received here from Willemstad. The submarines were clearly visible from the shore.

Last Tuesday, another submarine appeared off the harbor of Orangestad and simultaneously it has become known that two additional small tankers were sunk between Aruba and Maracaibo.

# Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

**Advice to Australia**

MIYAKO—The results scored by the Japanese Forces in the Singapore campaign were really enormous. The courage and valor displayed by the Imperial Army participating in the campaign compel unbounded admiration. As their achievements were very brilliant so must the blow which they have inflicted on the enemy be very heavy.

One enemy key point after another in the southern islands have subsequently been taken, and now the most important strategic point in Australia is about to be captured. It is little wonder that the enemy should now be completely depressed, with all hope gone for regaining his lost ground. The Australian authorities have appealed to their people for the display of courage and patriotism for the defense of their country, but their appeal will be of no avail.

It is considered likely that the peoples in the Southern islands will gradually appreciate Japan's true intentions and will shape their future course wisely, but as to Australia, it is probable that many of its people are still obsessed by the White Australia principle. It will be well for them to speedily awaken to the reality of the situation.

**Chiang Kai-shek in Crucial Anguish**

HOCHI—The fall of Singapore has deprived the Anglo-Saxons of their base for the invasion of East Asia, and this fact is also bound to produce far-reaching effects on the Chungking Administration.

The elements in Chungking who have hitherto pursued the policy of reliance on the United States are in a crucial dilemma now. Dr. Sun Fo and other leaders of Chungking are already talking of peace with Japan with a view to inducing the United States and Britain to extend stronger aid to Chungking.

The visit to India of General Chiang Kai-shek and his wife is another proof of the distressing situation in which Chungking finds itself at present. The severance of connection between Chungking and the Chinese merchants in the Southern areas must be as heavy a blow to General Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of the Chungking Administration. The mission of General Chiang Kai-shek and his wife to India is not likely to bear fruit, as India is athirst for the acquisition of freedom.

It is a matter of course that as the influence of Chungking is weakened, the Nanking Government will gain in influence, but it is nonetheless very important that the Japanese people should not allow their interest in the Southern areas to affect their interest in China. They must remember that the only way to settle the China Affair satisfactorily is to strengthen the position of the Nanking Government.

**Reconstruction of the British Cabinet**

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The question of reconstructing the British Cabinet has been outstanding for some time. Not that Winston Churchill has himself been desirous of reconstructing his Cabinet, but that he has been compelled to take the step by the surrounding circumstances. As to the motive, it must have been inwardly eager to avoid it, if possible. It is only proper that Mr. Churchill should assume the entire responsibility for the defeats suffered so far in the present war. It is open to grave doubt, therefore, whether a mere reconstruction of his Cabinet will improve matters in any way. Herein lies the anguish and weakness of Britain.

To retain at the head of the British Cabinet the man who ought to assume the largest share of responsibility for bringing about the present world situation will not only take Britain farther and farther from the right course but expedite the decline of the national destiny of Britain. It is surprising that this important point is lost sight of by the British people. In short, the reconstruction of the British Cabinet is devoid of meaning.

# SHANGHAI NEWSMEN TOLD CAUSE OF WAR

### Tightening of Encirclement Ring Forced Japan to Fight, Says Spokesman

Domei

SHANGHAI, February 20.—The ever-tightening band of anti-Japanism by the United States and Great Britain which had throttled Japanese actions for the past 20 years has forced Japan to explode, it was explained during a press conference this afternoon by Torao Kawasaki, spokesman of the Japanese Embassy here.

Enumerating various anti-Japanese acts of Great Britain and the United States during the past two decades, Mr. Kawasaki charged President Roosevelt and Premier Winston Churchill with committing one of the greatest diplomatic blunders in history by ignoring the law of physics.

Land and its raw materials—for an ever-growing population and markets for goods, "all these were denied to Japan," the spokesman said, adding, the important thing is the evolution of Japanese psychology due to denial of these things to Japan.

He described the Japanese psychology at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as, "explosive," pointing out that following the 20 years of constant pressure Japan had "no way out other than to explode."

Mr. Kawasaki indicated that President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill had forgotten that Japan's stand always has remained "absolute," against the "relative" positions of Great Britain and the United States.

He added, "Japan had no way out," while the "Anglo-Americans could have employed an alternative solution."

If the "Anglo-American leaders had sensed this, the catastrophe could have been avoided," Mr. Kawasaki concluded.

# DUTCH TO BOOST ARMY, DECLARES LABOR CHIEF

### Will Be Part of Great German Military to Defend Country In New Europe

D.N.B.

THE HAGUE, February 19.—"In new Europe, only one section of the nations will bear arms" declared the head of the Dutch National Socialists, Mussert, in an address to the leaders of the Dutch Labor Service. "We are convinced that Holland will have an army in the new Europe that will be a part of the great German army, on the strength of services which our country rendered for the establishment of the new Europe. Dutch soldiers will defend their country at the borders of Europe."

Mr. Mussert announced that every young Dutchman would be received in the Netherlands people's community at the age of 21 after having passed through all sections of the Dutch youth organization, Jeugdstorm, and after having served in the army.

Alluding to the Dutch East Indies, he declared the Dutch people must devote themselves with all energy to their work in order to master their fate. "The soil of Holland," he said and the working strength of its people would be the only wealth of the country.

# ALLIED JOURNALISTS FEAR MORE LOSSES

### Separate Defense of Burma And Java Being Mooted By Press, Radio

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—Allied newspapers, as well as radio commentators, apparently fearful of impending tragedy in the Netherlands East Indies and in Burma, today advanced a multitude of suggestions for Allied defense in the southwestern Pacific.

Reflecting growing Allied concern over Java's defense, Dennis McEvoy, Columbia Broadcasting System's news commentator in London and former United Press correspondent in Tokyo, declared, "Factual evaluation indicates that unless large-scale Allied reinforcements can arrive, the fall of the Netherlands East Indies is foredoomed," it was reported here from London.

Meanwhile, the Manchester Guardian editorialized, "There is little purpose in minimizing the difficulties of supplying Java. Sea routes are long and increasing in danger."

The New York Times said, "The Dutch stand at the last bridge in the Malay world."

Indicating the lack of British enthusiasm in sending aid to the Netherlands East Indies, the United Press reported from London, "One of the most important controversies now raging within the British press over the Pacific war, is the question of whether the Allies should concentrate on holding Java or Burma."

The Evening Standard joined the dispute last evening when its military commentator offered four "indisputable" reasons why Burma should take precedence over Java.

They were: firstly, because contact with China is more important to the general Allied cause than reinforcing the Dutch; secondly, because the Chinese are considered the more capable of the two races; thirdly, because Malaya has revealed the danger of using troops on a large scale without aircraft protection, and, fourthly, because transport difficulties encountered are less with regard to Burma than to Java.

Emphasizing British vacillation, the Daily Express commented, "The Allied decision may soon have to be made concerning the territory which it proposes to preserve."

The journal added, "The loss of Burma would sever China's lifeline and also would make the defense of India infinitely more difficult by making transit through the Indian Ocean impossible."

"The loss of Java would then make Australia difficult to defend, yield valuable raw materials into Axis hands, make Panama Canal the sole channel for Australia's contact with the Atlantic, and magnify the problem of an Allied counter-offensive," asserted the Daily Express.

# CHUNGKING SHOWING DESIRE TO END WAR

### Japanese Army Communique States Chiang's 63rd Division Surrendered

Domei

NANKING, February 20.—There are increasing signs of a growing desire for peace in various parts of China, the headquarters of Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China declared today in a communique reviewing military operations in China.

The communique characterized Chungking's claims of Allied military operations as "fictitious and mendacious propaganda."

In North China the second phase of the mopping-up campaign against the main body of Chinese communist troops in Shansi province is yielding increasing results while operations in Shantung against General Yuh Suehchung's troops are progressing rapidly, declared the communique.

It was disclosed that Japanese troops on the Kwo River front, in northern Kiangsu and Honan provinces, completely have destroyed General Ho Chu-kuo's defense line by capturing the city of Kwoyang on the upper reaches of the river.

The announcement revealed that the second phase of the "model district campaign," in central China, has been completed and the drive is now entering the third stage.

It was said that peace and order in the lower Yangtze river delta is rapidly returning.

Evidence of increasing desire for peace in the interior of China was seen in the recent surrender of a part of the 63rd Division of the Chungking Army, stationed on the south bank of the Yangtze, to Japanese troops in the Chientang River sector, the communique concluded.

# BENGHAZI NATIVES IRED BY CONDUCT OF BRITISH

### Terror Reigns as Troops Plunder Bank and Hospitals—Jew Named Vice-Governor

Transocean

ROME, February 7.—The behavior of the British troops during their five weeks' occupation of Benghazi was described in a report to the Messagero published this morning.

The report states that the British robbed everything they could lay their hands on. English soldiers and sailors, Australians, New Zealanders and even Chinese sailors from one of the British warships in the harbor led by officers armed with revolvers, broke into houses and stripped the inhabitants of all their belongings. The inhabitants were systematically terrorized.

The branch office of the Bank of Italy as well as a savings bank and Hotel Italia were plundered. Even hospitals were invaded by the armed soldiers, who robbed the inmates of everything they possessed. A large building known as Sicelp was set on fire.

The British authorities appointed the Jewish commander of an Indian Brigade, named Longry, to be Vice-Governor of Cyrenaica, while the administration of Benghazi was confided to another Jewish lieutenant.

# GROWING WAR HYSTERIA INDICATED IN AMERICA

### Secretary of War Stimson Given Pull Power to Control Vital Areas

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, February 20.—Indicating growing war hysteria in the United States, the White House released an executive order today empowering Colonel Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, to take control of certain areas in the United States and to exclude from them "any or all persons, including citizens," it was reported here today from Washington.

The measure is designed to enable military commanders, under orders from the Secretary of War, to remove from vital defense areas those persons believed harmful to America's war efforts, the report said.

**To Take Offensive**

Domei

LISBON, February 19.—Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, declared today that the United States is taxing all means within its power to re-coup a temporary loss of Allied initiative, it is reported from Washington.

The destructive operations of German submarines against Dutch possessions in the Carribbean, namely the Aruba Island north of Venezuela, will have to be avenged and prevented in the future at all costs, the Secretary of War emphasized.

Such attacks are an indication of further assaults to come along the entire continental coastline, concluded Colonel Stimson.

## *Reich Finds Reason For Japan's Power*

(Continued From Page 1)

any more as a country which cleverly imitates and adopts the material civilization of the West, but look upon Japan as a country quite different from either the European nations or China. They realize the characteristics of Japan, admitting the racial superiority of the people, and admiring the Japanese wholeheartedly.

These characteristics of the Japanese people already were grasped and appreciated by Chancellor Adolf Hitler, which accounts for the fact that many of the high leaders of the Nazi Party have a deep interest in Japanese culture.

For example Heinrich Himmler, chief of the Gestapo, is a great admirer and profound student of Shintoism and Japanese spirit.

Although the historic background of the Japanese nation, from which is born this profound, "unexplainable" Japanese spirit that cannot be emulated by the European countries, there is a historical significance in the fact that this spirit is strongly influencing the realm of thought among the countries of Europe.

## *Japanese Air Raids On Darwin Facilities Excite Australians*

Domei

**BERLIN, February 20.—Public opinion in Australia has been greatly aroused and excited due to the successful Japanese air attacks on Port Darwin, all other events in Australia having been overshadowed by the smashing Japanese aerial assault, the German News Agency reported from Amsterdam today, quoting a British News dispatch received there.**

# DUTCH PLOT AGAINST FUEHRER REVEALED

### Facts Brought to Light in 3-Year-Old Report Made By French Envoy

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 18.—The publication of a document dated October 12, 1939, containing the report of the French Envoy Vitrolles to Premier Daladier, formed the principal theme of the German press on Wednesday evening. The document proves the cooperation of the Dutch Government, then in power, with England and the British Secret Service in regard to a plot, directed against the Fuehrer and the Reich Foreign Minister. Under headlines such as "Dutch Government in England's Pay," (Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung), "Holland Britain's Mercenary, (Berliner Boersenzeitung), etc. the evening papers published commentaries, recalling the well-known Venlo Incident, in which the activity of the central office of the Intelligence Service for Western Europe, stationed in The Hague, was brought to light.

The papers pointed out that this office had tried to organize plots and acts of sabotage in Germany. In order to uncover these plots, officials of the security service of the SS were ordered to act as members of revolutionary organizations in Germany. The British Intelligence Service fell for this trap. Its chief, together with his accomplices, in particular an officer of the Dutch General Staff, accompanying him, were arrested at the German-Dutch frontier near Venlo.

The evening papers underlined the fact that when Vitrolles' report was written, Holland was still trying to preserve a semblance of neutrality. The Berliner Boersenzeitung stated that the leading personalities in Holland had led their people into disaster by choosing a course that made Holland dependent on England and the United States.

If now the Dutch colonial empire in East Asia is about to collapse and the Dutch people to lose the foundation of their former economic prosperity, this has come as the inevitable consequence of the morally inferior Dutch policy, the paper concluded.

# THREE SOVIET ACTRESSES OF ARSON GROUP CAUGHT

### Seized by Nazis When Trying To Sneak Through German Lines to Rear

Transocean

BERLIN, February 6.—A Soviet arson group, consisting of three women film players, was arrested by German troops when they were trying to sneak through the German lines to the German rear. One of the arrested Soviet movie actresses, Vera Gora, who until recently was employed by Moscow for the making of trick films for war propaganda, testified after her capture that she as well as many of her female colleagues were trained in an OGPU school at Kunzevo in arson.

During their training, which however was only brief, they were instructed in handling explosives and incendiary liquids. The group to which Vera Gora belonged had orders to sneak through the German lines and set fire to villages in the German rear. They could however do no damage as they were spotted when trying to cross the German lines and were immediately arrested.

# ASSAM ROUTE USELESS

### New Chungking Supply Road Exists Only on Paper

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—Thai quarters believe that the new supply road from India to Chungking which General Chiang Kai-shek officially announced after his conference with Indian leaders is the long Assam Road which only exists on paper, a German News Agency report from Bangkok said today.

The dispatch stated that it would take several years for actual operations along this road to materialize, and that abandonment of the Burma Road is not due to Chiang Kai-shek's visit to India, but should be accounted to the fall of Singapore and the quick advance of Japanese Forces toward Rangoon.

**Isogai Makes Calls**

Domei

HONGKONG, February 21.—Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, newly appointed Governor-General of Hongkong, upon his assumption of his new post paid his initial call this morning on Vice-Admiral Seiichi Niimi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese fleet in South China waters. Governor-General Isogai also visited various army unit headquarters in Hongkong as a courtesy gesture.

# ANTI-JAPAN CHINESE ARE BEING ISOLATED

### Japanese Authorities Cleaning Up Hostile Elements in Shonan Island

Shonanto (Singapore Island), will very soon be wiped clean of all disturbing elements, including Chinese merchants hostile toward Japan.

On February 18, the Japanese authorities in Shonanto began isolating all Chinese merchants who are suspected of complicity in any plot to cause disturbance in the city and elsewhere on the island.

The Chinese merchants who have thus been isolated, are undergoing examination by the Japanese authorities who are said to have decided to deport any who fail to produce convincing evidence that they are peaceful and law-abiding people.

The mass arrests of Chinese merchants operating in Shonanto followed the discovery of evidence connecting groups of these Chinese with acts of terrorism which were perpetrated in the city following the entry of the Japanese Forces.

The Japanese authorities have definite information that these crimes, mostly arson and looting, had been deliberately planned by Chinese merchants working in the interest of the Chungking Government in an attempt to harass the Japanese authorities in their control of Shonanto.

The perpetrators of these plots against Japanese interests, other sources declared, were the ring-leaders of Chinese merchants who were organized and armed by the British and sent to relieve the pressure on the British forces on the Malay front in the closing days of the Japanese operations against the Peninsula.

After the surrender of Singapore, according to the same sources, these Chinese merchants donned civilian garb and were engaged in underground activities inimical to Japan.

In this connection, it is said that there is nothing remarkable in the rampancy of anti-Japanese Chinese in Shonanto and other places on the island. Before the island fell into Japanese hands, the Chungking regime had been depending upon the Chinese merchants on the island to provide funds for financing organized Chinese attempts to cut into Japanese power in the souther region.

A Nichi Nichi correspondent who was among the first newspapermen to enter the city of Singapore after its fall, writes that he was startled to find that the Chinese business population of the city was dominating the community. He also made another discovery, which was, that the Chinese merchants spread over the southern region had been taking orders from those then operating in the city of Singapore.

The correspondent also reveals that all American, British, and Netherlands nationals have been deported from Shonanko (port of Singapore), excepting the 70,000 odd British troops who have been taken prisoner.

Shonanto, according to the correspondent, is in the progress of rapid transformation into a city inhabited by a Chinese, Malays, and Indians willing to cooperate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere of which Shonanto will form an important unit.

# WITNESSES SEA BATTLE

### U-Boat Officer Describes Italian Planes Sink British Ship

D.N.B.

BERLIN February 19.—The commander of a German submarine in the Eastern Mediterranean through his periscope watched the attack by Italian torpedo-planes on a British cruiser.

His report confirmed the news of the British Army bulletin regarding the sinking of a British cruiser of the Cairo class.

The commander reported that he had seen Italian planes attacking the cruiser repeatedly and he could observe how one airman scored a hit on the cruiser, which was followed by a vehement explosion aboard the warship. The cruiser was soon afterward enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, which for 15 minutes rendered any further observation impossible.

**War-Risk Rates Up**

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 13.—Following the fall of Singapore, British insurance firms have increased their war-risk rates for shipments to India, according to a London report. Rates to Ceylon and Indian ports west of Chittagong have been increased from four to eight per cent.

**German Consulates Reopened**

Transocean

PARIS, February 13.—The German Consulates-General in Casablanca and Algiers have been reopened, according to the Pariser Zeitung. It is recalled that the German Consulate-General in Marseilles was reopened recently.

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## *Argentines Are Fined For Fetid Leaflets Sent to Nazi Envoy*

Domei

**BUENOS AIRES, February 19.—Sentenced to fines for distribution of provocative leaflets against Dr. Edmund Freiherr von Thermann, German Ambassador here, several citizens have protested against the decision which, however, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court, it was reported here today. The police, however, have been authorized to arrest those attempting to offend diplomatic representatives of foreign nations accredited to Argentina.**

# ROME URGES OUTPUT SHOULD BE BOOSTED

### Economic Minister Sees Necessity to Mobilize Resources To Win Final Victory

D.N.B.

ROME, February 19.—The establishment of a uniform European political and economic system, destined to guarantee the necessary food supply and the industrial activity for winning final victory as well as for reconstructing the European continent after the war, is demanded by the Italian Minister of Economics, Raffaello Riccardi, in the weekly, Economia Faccista.

The Minister urges that all productive forces should be mobilized and that the European economic problem should be solved in conformity with the principle of the priority of the most important common requirements.

The aim, therefore, should be to simultaneously increase the production of food and to restrict the general consumption of those goods which are not indispensable for the conduct of the war.

In this way, a vast source of supply could be opened up on the Western side of the red barrier with the result that the production of food and other war necessities would be assured for an indefinite time in Europe.

In the event of an early victory, such an economic system would need only to be completed and adapted to the post war requirements whereas, if the war should be prolonged, Europe would continue to form not merely a geographical but also a military and political unit of which the Axis Powers would be the backbone.

**Sato Chosen Nagoya Mayor**

Masatoshi Sato, senior Deputy-Mayor of Nagoya, was elected mayor of the city at a Municipal Assembly meeting held Saturday, reports Domei.

# BRITISH EMPIRE NOW IS ONLY EMPTY NAME

### Goebbels Asserts Churchill Gambled Away England's Chance to Remain as Power

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—"England now living solely on the prestige it has accumulated during the past centuries is an Empire merely by name today," said Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, in an article entitled "shadows over the Empire" in the current issue of "Das Reich," a Berlin weekly.

Illustrating the decline of British power, Dr. Goebbels pointed out that at the time England declared war on the Reich, the very idea would have seemed absurd that only two and a half years later England would be trembling for India.

"There is every indication," Dr. Goebbels further stated, "that General Time who was Britain's ally, according to Prime Minister Churchill's statement, is now about to become an ally of the Axis Powers."

England's chance to remain a great European Power has been gambled away by Churchill for all times, Dr. Goebbels said, adding, "it is hardly an exaggeration to declare that dark shadows are now hovering over the British Empire."

History is on the march and the world is watching with awe the inexorable course of events, Dr. Goebbels declared emphasizing, "Empires are falling, Empires are rising. Let us thank God that we are rising while others are falling."

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# BUKIT TIMAH BATTLE FIERCE, SAY SCRIBES

### Heavy Shell Fire From 'Fort of Death' Described by Correspondents

Bukit Timah, scene of the fiercest fighting in the Singapore campaign will, for ever, be named Blakang Mati, or Death's Fort. At Bukit Timah, the Japanese troops were subjected to heavy shell-fire from some place or places unknown. Only later was it discovered that the shells had come from the powerful batteries on the island of Blakang Mati.

Two Nichi Nichi correspondents accompained the first landing parties of the Onishi Regiment in their occupation of the island, starting out from the Empire Docks on the morning of February 19. The correspondents gave a graphic account of the fortifications of the island fort.

Blakang Mati is surrounded by coral reefs, and the shores are covered with thick clusters of mangrove trees. The red painted roofs of the British barracks can be seen here and there on higher ground. Blakang Mati guards the western entrance to the Straits of Singapore, and its coast round the town of Shildak bristles with pill-boxes and six-inch guns.

**Many Death Traps**

Near the island is the signal-station of Belu Layat. The seas here are veritable death-traps with hidden mines everywhere. Near the island were three British transport ships of 8,000 tons.

The boats of the landing parties cut through the water, heading for the northeastern coast of the island. Looking at the beach, fast approaching in sight, the correspondents felt a thrill running up their spines as they observed the formidable array of pill-boxes and machine-gun nests that guarded the approach to the island.

"We entered the waters of Keppel Harbor, and landed at Bukit Timah village, on the northern shore of Blakang Mati," report the correspondents. "Round Blakang Mati, there was a barricade of barbed wire charged with electricity.

"We noticed several cannon still unpacked, just as they had arrived from England. A couple of soldiers descended from trucks flying the Red Cross flag, and began to fill their water tanks. The garrison on the island, commanded by Major Rye, consisted of about 1,000 Australian and British soldiers and about 300 Malay and Indian soldiers.

**Heavily Fortified**

"It was this battery on Blakang Mati that had sent those mysterious and deadly shells when the Japanese troops were battling at Bukit Timah, on Singapore Island. There were three 9.2-inch guns capable of shooting 25-pound shells, six 3-inch guns, four 6-cm. guns, and several anti-aircraft guns all over the island.

"As we looked toward the battery at Fort Canarth on the southeastern corner of the island, we noticed that some Japanese planes were bombing the place. The huge 9.2-inch guns flew to smithereens under the direct assault of the bombers, and even the thick iron bases of the guns looked as though they had gone through an earthquake.

"All the guns were operated by electricity from one central control-room. At the tip of Sulon Cape, there were two 5-cm. guns and one 12-pounder. Balhara Cape at the eastern end of the island boasted two 18-pounders.

"All these batteries were destroyed by the Japanese bombers and stillness once more reigned over the 'Fort of Death.'"

## JAPANESE TEACHERS TO BE SENT TO SOUTH

### Will Promote Culture in Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

A plan is now under way by the Education Ministry to dispatch a large number of teachers and instructors to the Philippines, Malaya, Borneo and other regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the promotion of Japanese culture, the Miyako reports.

The Education Ministry, last year, effected a monistic control over the dispatch of selected teachers from the national as well as the young men's schools to Manchoukuo, Chosen and Taiwan, but because of the lack of Japanese educational institutions and facilities in the common prosperity bloc, only a nominal number has so far been dispatched to these areas.

However, with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia and the consequent importance to be attached to the educational problem in the occupied territories, the Government has decided to send a large number of teachers this year.

Due to special circumstances, however, they will be sent only after a thorough investigation is completed and it is understood therefore that the first batch will not leave for the South until around August of this year.

Meanwhile, some 2,560 teachers to be dispatched by the Education Ministry to Manchoukuo, China, Chosen, Taiwan, Karafuto and the Kwantung Province this year are slated to leave for their posts in April.

### East Asia Body to Meet

The Government has decided to hold the first general meeting of the Greater East Asia Construction Council on February 27, it was disclosed Friday. Simultaneously with the promulgation of the Greater East Asia Construction Council, the Government is expected to announce today the name of the officials of the new organization, it was said.

## Now Under Japanese Control

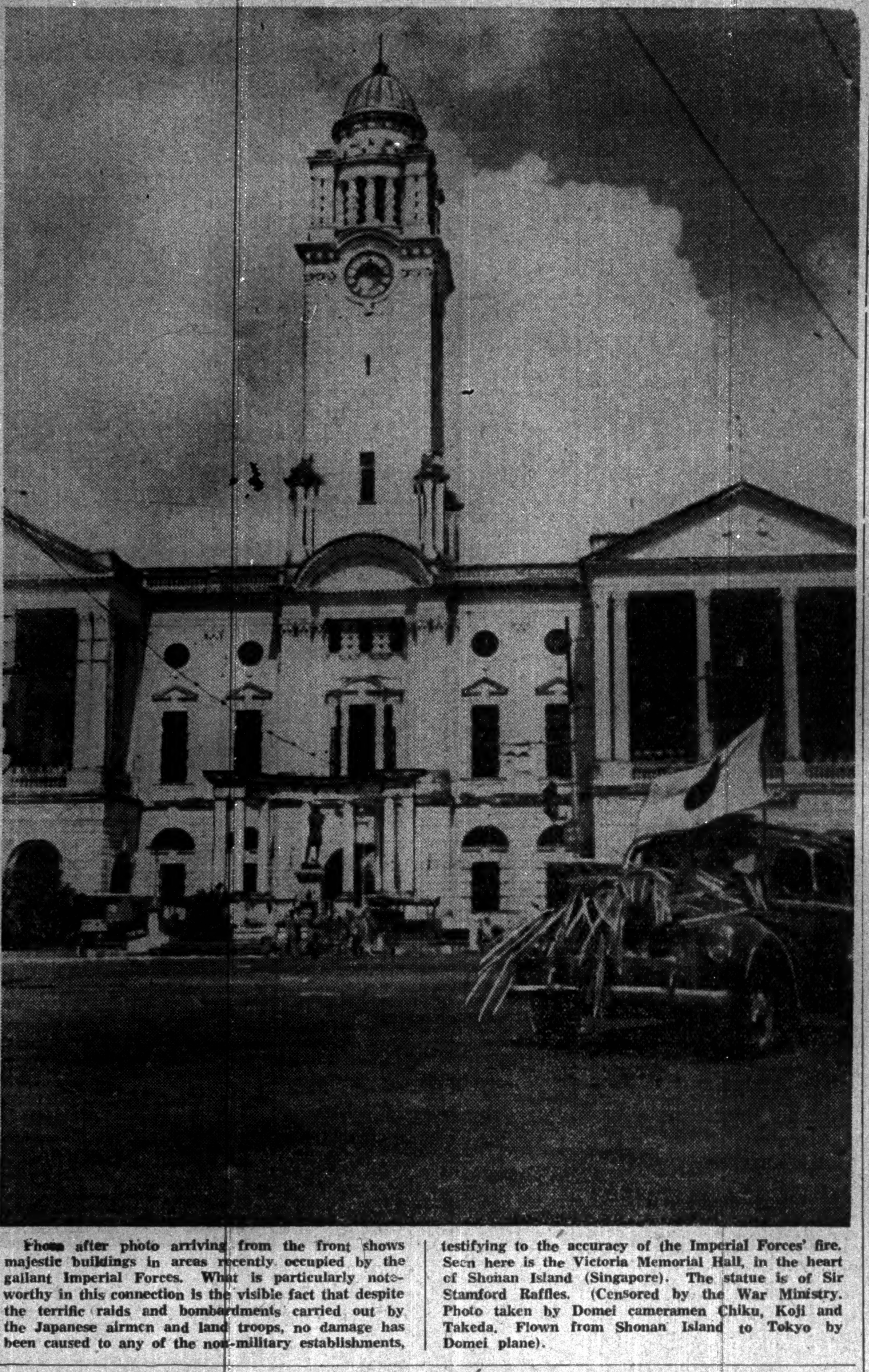

Photo after photo arriving from the front shows majestic buildings in areas recently occupied by the gallant Imperial Forces. What is particularly noteworthy in this connection is the visible fact that despite the terrific raids and bombardments carried out by the Japanese airmen and land troops, no damage has been caused to any of the non-military establishments, testifying to the accuracy of the Imperial Forces' fire. Seen here is the Victoria Memorial Hall, in the heart of Shonan Island (Singapore). The statue is of Sir Stamford Raffles. (Censored by the War Ministry. Photo taken by Domei cameramen Chiku, Koji and Takeda. Flown from Shonan Island to Tokyo by Domei plane).

# BOTANICAL GARDENS, MUSEUM TAKEN OVER

### Tanakadate of Tohoku Teidai Appointed Director of Shonan Institutions

With the fall of Singapore, the Japanese authorities took over the world-famous Raffles Museum and the Singapore Botanical Gardens on February 18. Both the museum and the gardens were found undamaged. Professor Shuzo Tanakadate of the Tohoku Imperial University was appointed director of both the museum and the gardens.

Raffles Museum is famous throughout the world for its comprehensive and unique collection of an almost bewildering variety of specimens pertaining to the geography, geology, flora, fauna, arts and handicrafts of southeast Asia.

The entrance to the museum is "guarded" by a huge grinning orang-outang (often mistakenly termed the gorilla) with bared fangs. If this ferocious beast was not enclosed in a glass case, despite the fact that the beast is dead, no one would dare venture to approach the museum. Among the larger stuffed specimens of Malay fauna are those of a sladang (a kind of Malay bison), a full-grown tiger, a huge shark, a 30-foot crocodile, and a 12-foot high elephant.

In the cultural section there is a most valuable collection of ancient weapons used by the Malays at the height of their glory. The swords, or kris, differ from those used in other parts of the world in that they are curved in zig-zag patterns, are double edged, and daubed with deadly poison. There are also specimens of wicker-work, weaving, dyework, brocades, pottery, and native architecture. Among the most interesting exhibits are the miniature models of native villages and the now extinct pleasure-boats used by the ancient Malay kings. No pains were spared to perfect the cultural section, and there is even a life-size and most realistic model of a Javanese woman with her baby.

Of special interest to Japanese are beautiful specimens of embroidered silk brocade and silk sarongs from Thailand. All these specimens are of ancient manufacture, and indicate the existence of trade relations between Thailand and the silk-producing lands of East Asia from very early times.

Under the management of the Raffles Museum is the Raffles Library, the biggest library East of Suez and West of Nagasaki. All the books are in English, and cover a most comprehensive variety of subjects. Practically every book on Japan published in English has found its way to this library, and most of the citizens who frequent the library have a comprehensive, if superficial, knowledge of things Japanese.

The Botanical Gardens are situated about four miles from the city, near Raffles College. Almost all the tropical plants are represented, and there is even a miniature jungle, complete with a horde of chattering monkeys. The monkeys are so tame that they will come down from the trees and accept bananas or peanuts from the hands of visitors. In the middle of the gardens is a small hill which is surmounted by a circular band-stand. Before the war, it was the custom for the Wiltshire or Gloucestershire Regimental Bands to play selections from classical masterpieces here on moonlight nights, and the festive occasions form one of the high-lights of Singapore night life.

## RED GETS PRISON SENTENCE

### Sweden Metes Out Stiff Term to Head Of Sabotage Gang

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 6.—Jakob Liebersohm, chief of a communistic sabotage organization, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for a term of seven and a half years by the Swedish court.

He was engaged in espionage and sabotage activities and also operated a secret transmitter.

His accomplices, including a girl dancer, were given prison terms ranging from 10 months to three and a half years.

## *1,402 N.E.I. Japanese Sent to Australia by Dutch Authorities*

**Alarmed at the growing intensity of the Japanese attacks on the Netherlands East Indies, the Netherlands East Indies authorities recently transported to Adelaide, Australia, in two ships, 1,402 Japanese residents in Batavia (including 324 women, 227 children) and some 300 Japanese who had been brought to Batavia from British Borneo, according to a report submitted by the Swiss Consul who is representing Japanese interests in Australia, to the Foreign Office of his Government. This report was transmitted to the Japanese Foreign Office on Saturday by Takanobu Mitani, the Japanese Minister to Switzerland. It is not known whether Yutaka Ishizawa, the Japanese Consul-General, and other members of the Japanese Consulate at Batavia are among the Japanese thus transported to Adelaide.**

# HUNGARY NOMINATES NEW DEPUTY REGENT

### Son of Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanya Elected by Parliament

The Royal Hungarian Legation here Saturday issued a statement announcing the election by the Hungarian Parliament of Stephen de Horthy, son of Regent Nicholas Horthy of Hungary, as Deputy Regent.

The statement reads:

"Stephen de Horthy, son of Nicholas Horthy de Nagybanya, Regent of Hungary for the past 22 years, has been elected Deputy Regent by the Hungarian Parliament. Regent Nicholas Horthy is 74 years old and enjoys the fullest confidence of the entire nation. He was at the helm of State affairs for full 22 years without interruption. The election of a deputy regent is absolutely in conformity with the Hungarian constitution and tradition in past centuries. The election of a deputy regent was the desire of the Regent who simultaneously expressed the wish not to make use of his prerogative regarding recommendation of candidates.

"Stephen de Horthy was born in 1904 in Pola, in Istria, Italy, married Countess Ilona Maria Edelsheim-Gyulay in 1940. Passed examinations as engineer at the Technical Academy in Budapest. Entered the Royal Hungarian Iron Steel and Machine-Building Works of which he became acting general manager. He resigned from this post in 1940 and was appointed President of the Hungarian State Railways with the title of Undersecretary of State. He was elected member of the Upper House in the same year. He is a lieutenant formally belonging to the Chasers Squadron and is greatly interested in aviation. He has beaten the record for flight from Budapest to Bombay and he took part in military operations against Jugoslavia.

"Regent Horthy retains his full title and prerogatives and the Deputy Regent will fulfil his duties in the name of the Regent only."

# BORNEO VILLAGERS HONOR FLIER HEROES

### Airmen Who Crash-Dived on Enemy Base Given Appropriate Burial

The kind action of a group of villagers in Borneo was brought to light recently when an Asahi correspondent discovered that they had carefully inhumed the remains of some Japanese airmen who had purposely crashed their plane into an enemy airfield during a raid, and had laid wreaths of beautiful flowers over their graves.

On their way to an airfield in Borneo, a group of Japanese soldiers, among whom was included the Asahi reporter, noticed a burnt spot in a dense forest near the airfield. With a feeling of ill-omen they quickly approached the scene and found what once used to be a Japanese bomber reduced to a mass of twisted steel.

Searching in the vicinity, they found a boot belonging to one of the airmen and a short distance away, freshly turned earth which formed a small hump on the ground. Hastily digging up the turf, they found the bodies of a certain number of Japanese airmen carefully laid to their last resting place. At a nearby hamlet, the correspondent found that the kindly villagers had taken special pains in burying the remains of the Japanese airmen. The following is what they said in broken English:

"When we heard that the Japanese Forces were coming to Borneo, we welcomed the good news from the bottom of our hearts for we sincerely believe that Japan is a Divine country and that the coming of the Japanese soldiers means that the Almighty is sending His men to save us from further misery under British tyranny.

"As we were waiting patiently for that day, Japanese air units carried out a raid over the British airfield, during which we noticed the heroic end of one of the bombers. We villagers were unanimous in our opinion that the remains of the Japanese airmen must be treated with the greatest respect as they are God's men. So, waiting until nightfall, lest we might be caught by British soldiers, we carefully inhumed the bodies."

After telling their story, the villagers expressed their determination to extend whole-hearted support to the Japanese in bringing about peace and order in the country.

## BERLIN PLANS BUILDING OF HIGHWAYS TO EAST

### Planning Groups Established For Extension of Famous German Road System

Transocean

BERLIN, February 10.—The Inspecter-General for German Highway Construction has established two planning groups for the construction of motor highways in the eastern territories. One of these planning groups is called "Southeast" and has established its headquarters in Lemberg, while the "Northeast" planning group will have its headquarters in Riga.

The task of both planning groups will be to cooperate with the military authorities and civil administration in determining the possibilities for extending the famous German motor highway system to the eastern territories.

## NEW CURRENT INDICATOR

### Jesuit Priest Builds Simple but Reliable Instrument

Transocean

MADRID, February 6.—An instrument which registers with absolute certainty the slightest air currents and concussions was constructed by the Jesuit priest Luis Hurtado of the famous observatory Cartuja at Granada, it was reported from there.

It can be used for meteorological as well as for other practical purposes and registers air currents in and outside of rooms, and even the opening of distant doors of a room. The apparatus can be of importance for the protection of the vaults of large banking institutions, because it indicates even the approach of persons. Its construction is said to be extremely simple and reliable.

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# TRAITS OF BRITONS AS FIGHTERS LAUDED

### Japan Admires Their Gallant Resistance Unlike Americans, Says Commentator

Irrespective of the defeats suffered by the British so far in the current war, their national traits of patriotism and stubborn fighting are widely heralded as something incomparable to the Americans, writes Toyoo Oguchi, a noted political commentator, in the Yomiuri.

The fact that the British gunboat, Petrel in Shanghai at the outset of the war on December 8, refused to surrender to the Japanese and offered resistance presents a singular contrast with the weak attitude adopted by the American gunboat, Wake, in similar circumstances in the same port, and this gallant British resistance Mr. Oguchi states, seems to have evoked admiration from many Japanese. The United States gunboat since captured by the Japanese Navy has been renamed the Tatara. The resistance offered by the battleship, Prince of Wales, off the Malay coast and the defense of Hongkong and Singapore by British forces have likewise elicited praise.

It is one of the beautiful traits of the Japanese nation to give unstinted praise to the action even of the enemy, if it is really praiseworthy. He declares it would be a great mistake, however, to regard this attitude of the Britons in putting up resistance to the last in exactly the same light as the attitude of the Japanese people, who are ready to lay down their lives in the national cause or that traditional samurai spirit.

British resistance springs, the commentator asserts, from the characteristic traits of the Britons and their peculiar way of thinking. The national traits of the British people may be variously interpreted, but it seems that they are characterized by coolness, not to say cold-bloodedness. The propelling motive of their action is their liberal concepts of right and duty.

Although they are strongly against the idea of surrender, it is individualism or liberalism which is their ruling idea. This is manifest from the fact that after they have put up what they believe to be their best resistance, they try to save their lives as far as possible, and they do not hesitate to do so even at the sacrifice of the lives of those belonging to other races.

This attitude, however, the writer says is very different from the attitude of the Japanese people, who are ready to lay down their lives in the national cause. The British attitude is, after all, governed by the sense of fulfilling their duty as individuals, for he states it is based on individualism.

## *Japanese Pearl Experts at Port Darwin Treated Badly by British Even in 1937*

Port Darwin, the greatest naval air base on the northern coast of Australia, is now, the focus of world attention following the devastating raids by the mighty Imperial Air Corps on Thursday, and, according to Professor Toshiji Otani, of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, this powerful base boasted only very poor defense facilities three years ago.

Professor Otani, who studied in Australia for about eight months and during his stay there had occasion to visit Port Darwin, had the following to tell a Chugai Shogyo reporter:

"I visited Port Darwin for the first time on June 18, 1937, and stayed there for about ten days. Although it was the largest town in northern Australia even then, it appeared a very peaceful spot with its small population. It is located in a corner of a large expanse of desolate ground covered only with pebbles and sand. I saw no natural growth of shrubbery or plants in the neighborhood.

"The inhabitants at that time comprised Australians, Britishers and Chinese, of whom the number of the former was predominant. The entire population was not believed to be over 2,000. The neighboring areas were inhabited largely by nomads who numbered about 10,000.

"At the time of my visit there were only about three companies of British troops stationed at Port Darwin. These, together with a few destroyers of the British Navy, made up the sole defense equipment of the port. It was rumored that there were some hidden gun emplacements along the coast but this I could not confirm as visits by strangers to military points were strictly prohibited. There were two airfields in the suburbs, one for use by civilian aviators and the other, for military purposes.

"As to the harbor, it had all the prospects of being able to accommodate any large vessel.

"The town's main street is named Kapena and at the time of my visit it was lined on both sides by small unpretentious houses.

"Although the products in the neighborhood are limited to beef and peanuts, Port Darwin is an important communication point for it affords a valuable link in the Shonan Island (Singapore) and Brisbane air route. It is also an important link in the communication line running between Adelaide and London via Java, Aden and Port Said.

"One of the chief industries was the cultivation of pearls in the sea around Port Darwin in which about 150 Japanese experts were hired. These Japanese mostly lived in camps stretched along the coast for no other reason than they could not stand the contemptible treatment given them by the British residents in the town.

"The Australian inhabitants, however, harbored no anti-Japanese feelings. I talked with some of them and when our conversation turned to the question of, was there any fear of war between Japan and Australia, they all treated the issue with apparent light-heartedness."

## EIRE CUTS BUTTER EXPORT

### Further Restriction Imposed—Aimed At Smuggling Across Border

Transocean

LISBON, February 8.—Further restrictions on the export of butter from Eire have been imposed by the Eire Government, according to the Daily Telegraph.

Even an attempt to export butter without a permit will henceforth be treated as a violation of the existing prohibition and be subject to penalty.

This is chiefly to prevent the smuggling of butter across the border into Northern Ireland.

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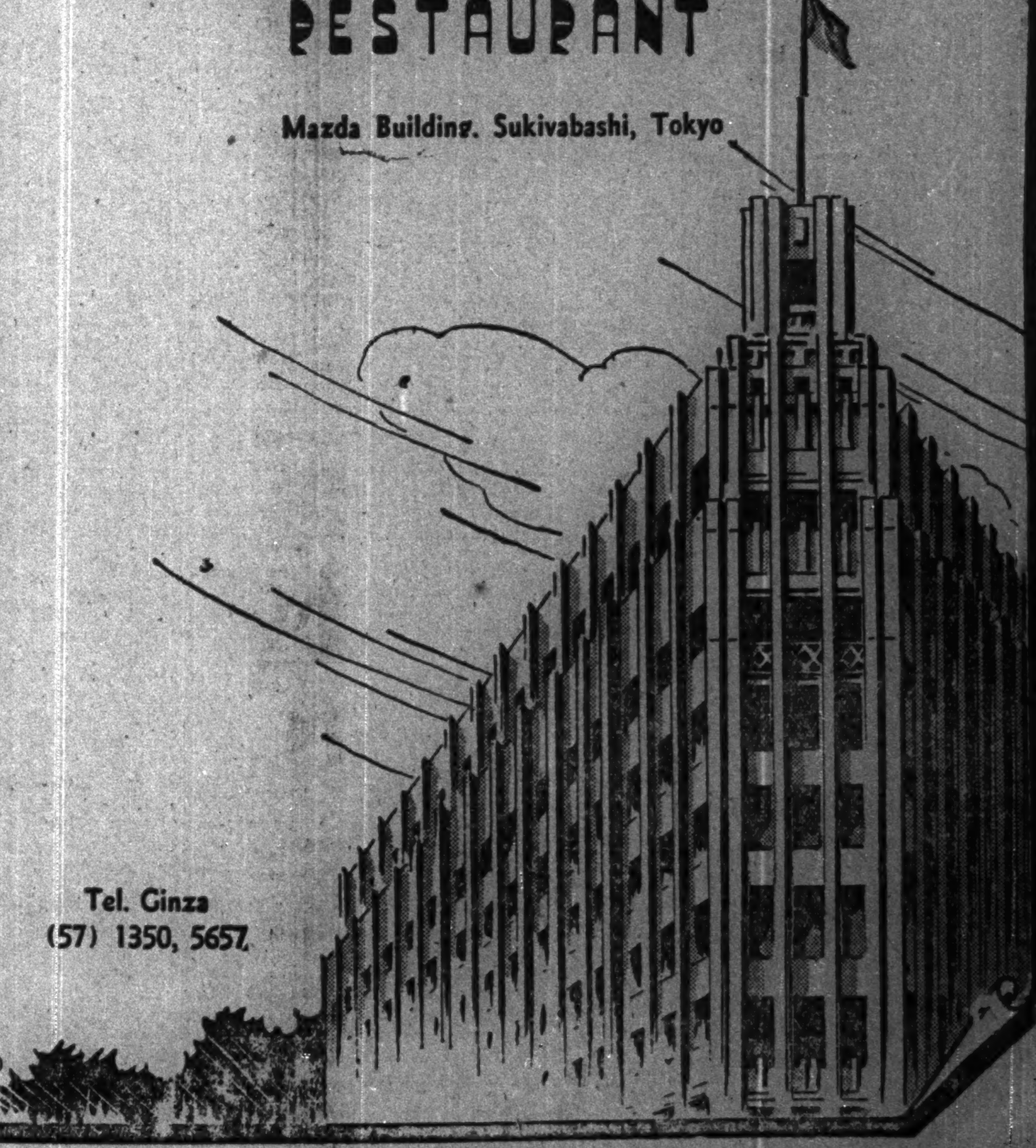

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# U.S. AIR ATTACKS HELD IMPROBABLE

## Three Bases for Raids Open—Technically But Not Practically

Three bases are open for the United States to attack Japan theoretically, but not practically, now that Singapore has fallen into Japanese hands. Its method of attack, if realized, will be exclusively from the air, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Asahi from its correspondent. He writes substantially as follows:

"What strategy the United States and Britain will adopt against Japan after the fall of Singapore is interesting to figure out. Three methods of air attack on Japan by the United States are technically possible. One is air raids from bases on the Aleutian Islands, the other from aircraft-carriers and third air raids by utilizing the unoccupied regions of China. However, air raids from these bases on the Aleutian Islands will amount to nothing serous, as these will only be to the extent of menacing the northern extremity of the Chishima (Kuriles) Islands. Air raids from China's unoccupied territory will not go beyond some regions in China under Japan's military occupation. Thailand or French Indo-China and attacks on the main islands of Japan will be impossible. As for aerial attacks from aircraft-carriers, any such attempt is believed suicidal because, unlike Hawaii, a very vigorous vigil is kept along the Japanese coasts and American raids will be nipped in the bud.

"The United States navy resorted to reckless propaganda that the recent operations of its warplanes around the Marshall Islands, included into Japan's mandatory territories, meant the first step of acquisition of advance bases in the Pacific against Japan by that navy. Be that as it may, the propaganda was intended for alleviating public criticisms in the United States against its navy. It was a matter of political significance and nothing more than that. If the United States follows such a step of attempting to retake its lost bases on the Pacific, this will be very difficult from a geographical standpoint. The southwestern Pacific strategic situation has become definitely advantageous to Japan, which is now able to send strong reinforcements to bases there. If the United States intends to carry through such a policy, it must launch military operations on a really elaborate scale. Judging from the status quo of the United States navy and other conditions in that country, however that country is not in any position to do this.

"Southern bases in Borneo and the Celebes have already been secured by Japanese troops. Military operations in Sumatra have been started and the entire Java Island now is exposed to air raids of the Japanese Forces. Even if the United States and Britain succeed in sending reinforcements, it will be too late to turn the tide in their favor. Defense of these islands is now too late for them. To cap their misfortune, the main forces of the Allied United States and Netherlands Fleets were annihilated in the Battle off the Java Coast on February 4. Nothing, therefore, can prevent Japanese troops from advancing. Considerable pessimism is now entertained in the United States and Britain over the situation in Java.

Meanwhile the joint defense of Burma by Chungking and India promises no hopes of success, because Britain will have to provide a large number of troops for the defense of North Africa and West Asia, as Germans will soon start their spring offensives.

"When Java is captured, the United States and Britain are likely to fix their defense headquarters in India, maintaining connections with Australia and New Zealand. The defense of New Zealand will be solely left to the United States. However, if the Allies lose Java and Sumatra, the acquisition of oil necessary for their southern operations will be made impossible, as Australia neither produces nor stocks oil.

# BRITISH RUBBER CONTROL IS ATTACKED BY SOLON

## Says Magnates Prevented Construction of Synthetic Rubber Plants

Transocean

LISBON, February 6.—British rubber magnates have been accused by British Socialist M.P. Parker, of having prevented, from selfish motives, the construction in England of synthetic rubber plants, according to the Daily Telegraph.

The British rubber control authorities and the British Ministry of Supply, Mr. Parker declared, must be held responsible for this criminal policy. Valuable cargo space was even used for the transport of old rubber to the United States because Britain did not possess any reclaiming plants.

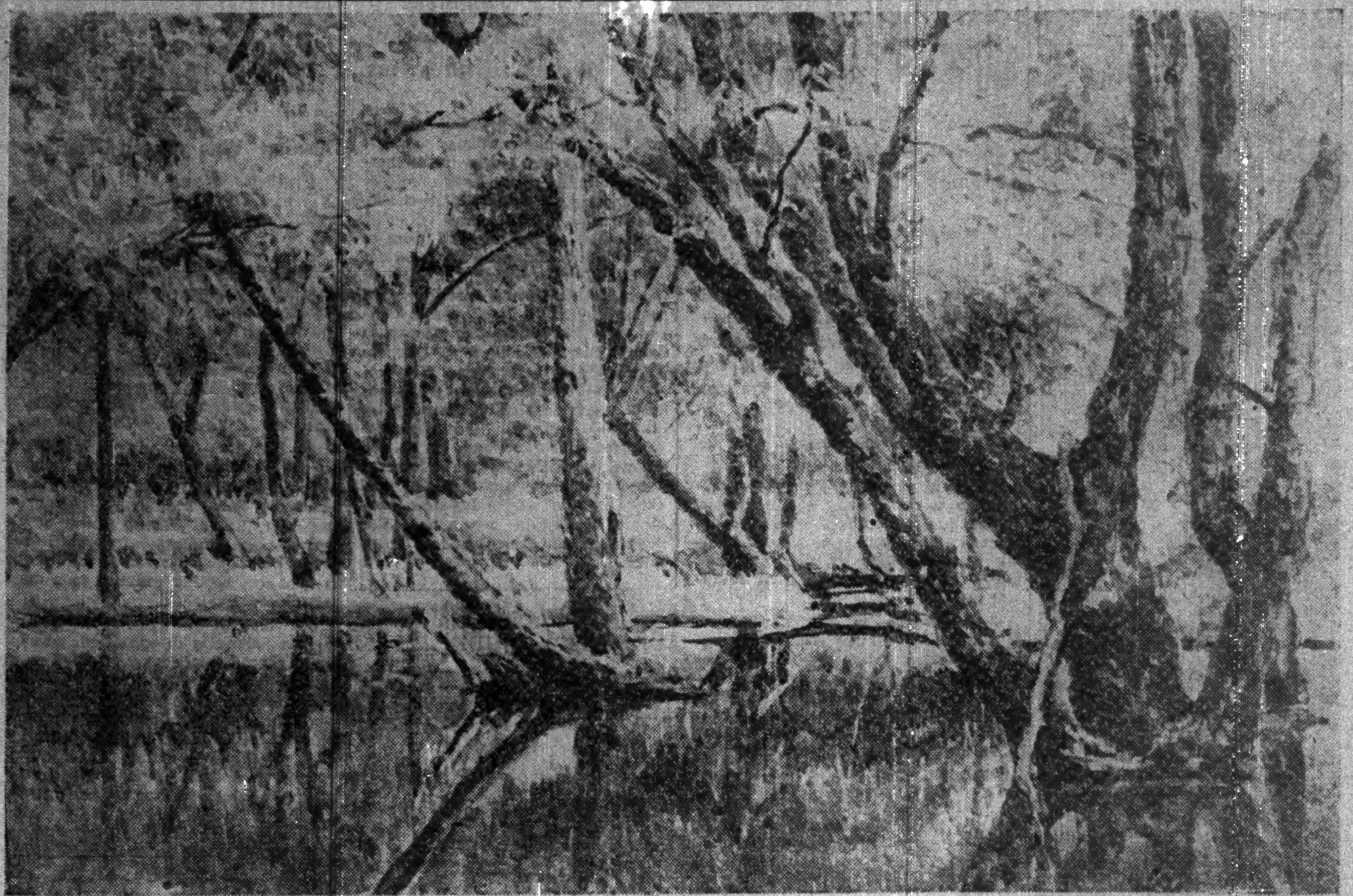
All that could be put up against these accusations by Harold MacMillan, Undersecretary in the Ministry of Supply, Mr. Parker pointed out, was that Britain had concluded an agreement with the United States for the supply of huge quantities of synthetic rubber.

## Red Cross Investigating

Domei

GENEVA, February 19.—The list of all enemy nationals interned in Britain, Canada, Australia, the United States and Japan has been wired to the International Red Cross committee in response to the request made by the committee shortly after the outbreak of the Pacific war, it was disclosed here today. Also, it was learned that the places of internment have been reported by the respective Governments to the committee.

# MARUIKE IN THE JAPAN ALPS



WATERCOLOR BY TOJIRO OSHITA (1870-1911)
Owned by Masao Oshita

This is a watercolor painting of very mild tone, depicting thickly growing trees by the water. Tojiro Oshita was born in Tokyo, learned European painting from Seijuro Nakamaru and later worked in watercolor under Naojiro Harada. He studied in Europe in 1902-3, and upon his return participated in the founding of the Taiheiyo-gakai. Though there are many oil painters who excel in watercolor—Chu Asai in the early period and Hakutei Ishii and Kunzo Minami at present—Oshita was from first to last a watercolorist. He established the Japan Watercolor Painting Association and the Watercolor Painting Institute, wrote books on watercolor and an excellent guide to this art, thus contributing to the education of the younger generation.

# Story of 'Hachi no Ki' From Noh Play

## Immortal Tale of Sano Genzaemon Dramatized By Seami Into One of Most Popular Classic Vehicles

The sky had dropped its white mantle over the world. There was snow upon the forests, fields and hills, and still it continued to snow. Through the cold plodded a weary priest in search of shelter for the night. But there was no house in sight and on and on he faltered through the snow, scarce knowing how to lift his tired feet.

At last he came upon a small cottage, standing alone in the fields. There was a light shining from the little window and he walked up to the door, knocked and cried out: "Hello, hello, I have lost my way. Won't you please give me shelter for the night from the fury of the storm?"

A woman came out of the house and said: "I wish I could let you stay, but my husband is away, and I cannot."

There was no other house in sight, and the snow was falling faster and the wind was rising, so the exhausted priest decided to wait outside the hut for the return of the husband. But when at last the husband did return, he was loathe to admit the holy stranger, for he was ashamed of his shabby hut and its poverty-stricken appearance.

But finally pity overcame his pride. "It isn't much of a house," he said, "but at least there is a roof overhead and you can have shelter from the elements." And the priest was shown in. He saw that the husband was not exaggerating, for the little hut was almost bare of any kind of furniture. The good wife brought in some watery gruel and this they began to eat. Alas, it was the best they had to offer.

After finishing the repast the host and his guest sat and talked, but the night advanced and it became very cold. The host wanted the priest to be warm, but there was nothing in the house with which to make a fire. But wait! There was! His last remaining and most cherished treasures—the three potted plants of plum, pine and cherry that he lovingly attended every day with great care. Oh but he hated to part with them! They were all he had and he loved them dearly. But he knew that he had nothing else with which to warm his guest and so he chopped them up for fuel.

Each stroke of the ax biting into his beloved plants made a fresh wound in his heart and it was with great sadness that he completed his task. But at least his guest would have a fire. And what wormth the plants gave to that little room!

The poor priest was overwhelmed by this evidence of kindness and hospitality. "My host is no ordinary farmer," he thought, "there must be reasons to account for his present poverty. May I ask your name?" he said aloud, "and if you do not mind. I should like to know something of your past," he continued.

His host sat silent for some time in hesitation but finally he began to speak: "There is not much to tell about myself. My name is Tsuneyo. Once I was a samurai of some fame and estate, but my relatives conspired against me and deprived me of my wealth and land. Look at me now—in dire want! But they could not deprive me of my honor. I still have a suit of armor, my tall spear, and a horse in the stable. If there should be a summons from Kamakura to fight for the lord, I shall don this armor although the threads are worn, and I shall hold this spear although the blade is rusted, and I shall mount my horse although he is old and lean. I shall ride neck by neck with the swiftest and be the first to arrive to serve my master. Though now a farmer, I am a samurai at heart and my code requires that I die, if need be, for my lord. I do not mind the poverty and hunger, but I do not want to die here. I want to die on the field of battle serving my lord and country. It grieves me sorely to think that perhaps there will be no such chance."

The priest, hearing this, seemed much impressed, but said little, and soon they retired for the night. Dawn came and the snow had ceased to fall, so, repeating words of thanks, the priest made his departure.

Sometime later a rumor spread about the country and the farmer heard that the Shogun at Kamakura was summoning all the warriors of the land to fight for him in an emergency.

Tsuneyo, his heart beating hard at this opportunity to die a samurai's death, put on his worn armor, took up his rusted spear and mounted on his lean horse and made for Kamakura in great haste.

Hundreds of samurai were already gathered at the Shogun's capital. All wore splendid suits of armor, carried swords of finest steel and were mounted on superb chargers. Tsuneyo was distinguished only for his outstandingly poor appearance, and the other warriors cast scornful glances at him. In truth, his horse, swords and armor seemed all the poorer in comparison with the wealth and beauty of the costumes of all the others.

Then came a command from the Shogun: "If there be, among those gathered here, a knight in broken armor, carrying a rusty sword and leading his own lean horse fetch him hither, for I would see and talk with him." There could be none who fitted the description better than Tsuneyo. He wondered if he was to be punished for some offense and in great fear he approached the Shogun amidst the jeering laughter of warriors ranged row on row like a bevy of stars.

The Shogun, as he saw Tsuneyo come near, hailed him: "Tsuneyo! It has been a long time since we last saw each other."

"How is it," thought Tsuneyo, "that a poor farmer is permitted so near the great Shogun and addressed thus?"

And so he stood in silent awe in the presence of his lord. The Shogun, smiling kindly, said: "Have you forgotten the priest you once sheltered from the storm? You said you would be the first to come to Kamakura in time of emergency, and you have been true to your words. And you were very kind to me that night. You cut up your precious trees to warm me. I have not forgotten and never shall forget how good you were to me then. In the robes of a priest I was searching the country for a true samurai. Now shall you learn the extent of my gratitude. Your former lands are herewith restored and in addition you shall henceforth rule three additional fiefs: Umeda, Sakurai and Matsueda, named after the three plants: plum (ume), pine (matsu) and cherry (sakura), which you sacrificed for me."

The foregoing is a free version of the story of Sano Genzaemon dramatized by the immortal Seami (1363-1443) into a Noh play called "Hachi no Ki" (Dwarf Trees). Sano Genzaemon (Tsuneyo) was a warrior of the Kamakura period. Once Lord of the Manor of Sano in Kozuke province in Central Japan, he was deprived of his estate by his kinsmen and lived thereafter in dire want until his fortunes were restored him by the Shogun. "Hachi no Ki" has been one of the more steadily popular of the Noh repertoire, and the story has become a household legend in all Japanese families. (S.S.)

# RADIO PROGRAM

**Subject to Change Without Notice**
**Regular Program (Weekdays)**

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, 10 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7:05, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

**Sunday**
**—Morning—**

6:30 Serial Talk, "Recent Patriotic Poems," by Jun Kawata.
7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Dr. Tadaoki Yamamoto; Patriotic Poem Recital by Noburo Nakamura.
8:00 News; Piano and Orchestra: "Piano Concerto No. 1" (Beethoven)
9:00 "Records of Victories" (Phonofilm).
10:00 News; Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of August Junkel: "The March Album of the War of Greater East Asia," "Suite ('Korelia') and Waltz "Spring Sounds," (J Strauss).

**—Afternoon—**

12:00 Time; News; Chorus "German's Folksongs," by Japan Broadcasting Chorus with Tetsuno Nagata (Guitar accompaniment) and Tadashi Osanai (Accordion accompaniment) under the direction of Toshiaki Okamoto; Trumpet solos.
1:00 Songs and Story Telling; Koto, Shamisen and Shakuhachi Concert; Naniwabushi.
3:00 News; Osaka Mandolin Guitar Band; War Songs, by Osaka Broadcasting Chorus.

**—Evening—**

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Drama "Reports of a Boy Scout."
6:30 Young Men's Hour: Chorus, Music and other programs.
8:00 Popular Song Suite: "The South Pioneer"; Tokiwazu Music.
9:00 News; Samurai Story Telling.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation and News.

# ANGLO-SOVIET PACT HELD WITH MISGIVING

## British People Send Clergymen Many Letters of Anxious Inquiry

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, February 19.—The alliance with the Soviet Union is apparently still viewed with misgivings by many people in England. According to reports from England, the clergymen of the Anglican Church are receiving numerous letters containing anxious queries about the Anglo-Soviet alliance, and they are having a hard time in dispelling these doubts which are still existing in the minds of the religious people in England.

While admitting that the Anglo-Soviet alliance rather shocked them at the very beginning, it is declared by the clergy that they are now satisfied with the declaration that such an alliance was necessary from the national point of view. Leading personages of the Anglican clergy, moreover, are hinting at the possibility that the position of the Church in the Soviet Union might be favorably affected by the Anglo-Soviet alliance since British influence might be used in the Soviet Union on behalf of the Church after the war. Thus, the Bishop of Fulham declared in an interview, according to the Nya Daglight Allehanda, that the Russian people of late have been showing growing interest in the Church.

That such reassurances, however, failed to satisfy many doubters in England becomes evident from the fact that this week's Statesman and Nation published numerous announcements from clergymen declaring their willingness to dispel the anxious doubts of all those who still regard Britain's alliance with the Soviet Union with great misgivings.

# BERLIN ISSUES DECREE RESTRICTING THEATERS

## Cannot Own More Than Four Houses—Servicemen to Get Preference

D.N.B.

BERLIN, February 19.—No more than four cinemas may henceforth be in one hand according to a decree, issued by the Reich Film Chamber.

This decree is to guarantee that the cinema business remains an enterprise of the middle classes.

A German Cinema Company has, moreover, been established, which is to run a number of important theaters throughout the Reich. Only people with the required qualifications may hereafter own a cinema.

In selecting the owners of small and medium-sized motion picture theaters, men who fought at the front will be accorded preferential treatment.

This decree is described here as a further step in the efforts of driving the Jews out of the German film business, simultaneously incorporating the cinemas in the ranks of the German cultural institutions.

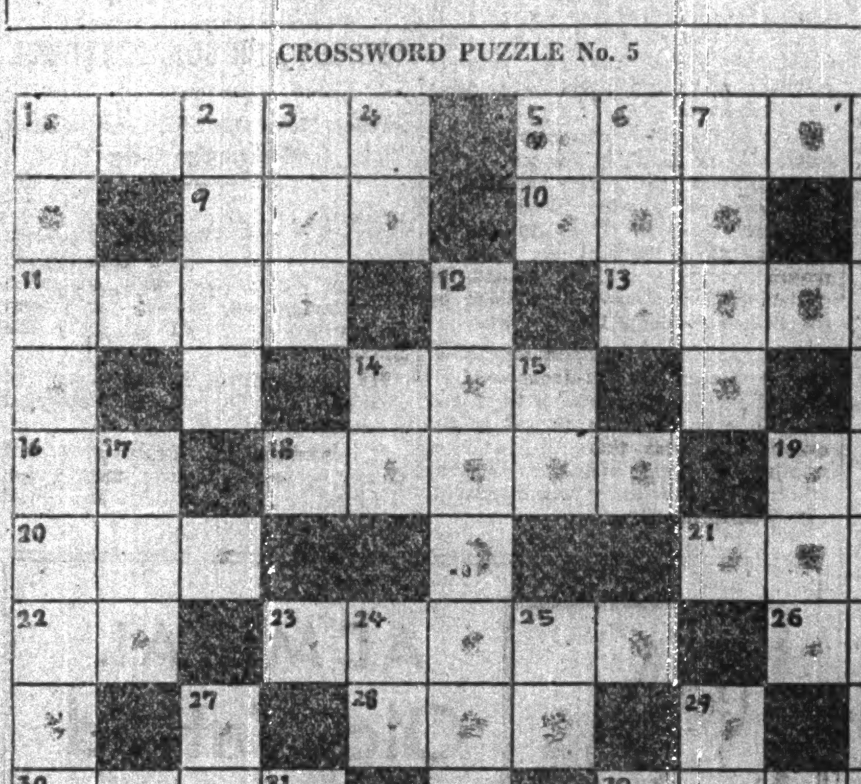
## Brazilian Ships Armed

Domei

BERLIN, February 20.—The Brazilian Government has ordered all Brazilian merchant vessels to mount guns, the German News Agency reported here from Rio de Janeiro, today.

# Can You Do It? By Sax

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 5**



**ACROSS**

1. Sign.
5. Uncovered, they express enmity or friendliness.
9. Strike on the head.
10. However imperfect.
11. Round.
13. Precious.
14. Handle indelicately.
16. Interjection.
18. Dive.
19. Exists.
20. Fabulous bird.
21. Produce effects.
22. Denotes price.
23. Michaelmas daisy.
26. Expression of indecision.
28. Popular Japanese dish.
30. Issue.
32. Symbol of legal profession.
33. Record.
35. Great quantity.
36. Island of the Malay Archipelago.
37. A poet called himself a maker of these.

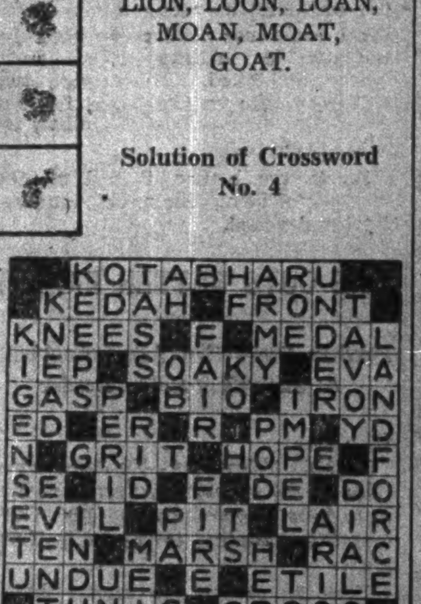
**DOWN**

1. Mental condition.
2. Understand.
3. Measure of time.
4. Please note.
5. Expression of gratitude.
6. Object.
7. Attention.
8. These must break sometimes even in Heaven, or don't they? (2 words).
12. He makes the world more colorful.
14. River in Italy.
15. North-west (backwards).
17. Uncomfortable.
19. Reserve.
24. South-east.
25. Suffix.
27. Skin.
29. Debt.
31. Also.
32. Horse.
34. Great.
35. Street.

**TODAY'S WORD TEASER**
Change CORN into MEAL in four steps.

**Solution of Last Teaser**
LION, LOON, LOAN, MOAN, MOAT, GOAT.

**Solution of Crossword No. 4**




(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)


# Classified Ads.

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## Help Wanted

BABY-AMAH, preferably Chinese, wanted for Kamakura immediately. Apply with letter of recommendation to Box 31, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GIRL, telephone operator with knowledge of English wanted. Apply in writing to German Embassy, 14, 1-chome, Nagatacho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

HOUSEKEEPER wanted urgent, single or married, with good recommendation, by German. Please phone Akasaka 48-5004. Or ask Seller, 5 Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.

## Situation Wanted

LADY typist, experienced in office routine work, seeks position. Box 28, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

## Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

WANTED immediately large house in Azabu, Akasaka or convenient locality, rent 200 to 250 yen. Apply Yotsuya 1532.

## Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

FURNISHED or unfurnished house in Yokohama urgently required. Please apply to Box 592, Japan Times, Yokohama.

HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, wanted by German. Apply Box 593, Japan Times, Yokohama.

## For Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN style house with furniture, also maid. Rent ¥220. F. Thomas, 48 Shinsaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tel. 48-5170.

## Real Estate, Wanted

HOUSE, entirely foreign style, with approximately 10 rooms, large garden in Tokyo or suburbs. Apply Box 30, Japan Times, Tokyo.

REAL estate bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

## For Sale

CLEAN double size studio bed. Reichenberg, c/o Fujikura, 151 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku.

GERMAN made safe (large size), also American made safe (medium size). Apply for particulars to Box 590, Japan Times, Yokohama.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; U.S. Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo

LARGE concrete building with warehouses and ground in Yokohama. Suitable for business or factory. Excellent investment. Write to Box 591, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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## Instruction Wanted

GERMAN lessons wanted by Japanese girl in Yokohama or vicinity. Please apply to Box 32, Japan Times, Tokyo.

EXCHANGE lessons wanted by Keio University student for English conversation, preferably with Nisei. Please apply Box 29, Japan Times, Tokyo.

## Instruction

JAPANESE lessons given in English at pupil's home. Many years' experience in this line and some knowledge of German and Spanish. Moderate fee. Apply personally for particulars, to Seikichi Miwa, 119, 1-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya-ku.

JAPANESE taught by a teacher of experience, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader"; terms moderate. Address: To Oita, No. 13 Nagate-cho 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

PIANO lesson taught by an Eurasian lady. Box 21, Japan Times, Tokyo.

SPANISH lessons given by Spanish university graduate. Apply Box 23, Japan Times, Tokyo.

## Wanted to Buy

BOOKS new or secondhand, bought at high prices. We will call immediately on notification to Nagata Book Store, near Ikuta Shrine, Kobe. Tel. Fukiai 3616.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagiyacho, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum-cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

GOLF sets, pianos, sewing machines, electric refrigerators and phonographs wanted from non-designated foreigners. Apply with particulars indicating his nationality. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Ageba-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

URGENTLY wanted Annual Return of Foreign Trade of Japan, 1937 or earlier, issued by Okurasho. Communicate Box 26, Japan Times, Tokyo.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

USED clothing, decorative articles, gramophone records and other things bought at reasonable prices. Please write to Merisecoya, 35 Motomachi 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe.

WANTED men's tennis or basketball shoes, size 8, will pay good price if in good condition. Apply Box 25, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S., Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

**MASSAGE**

MASSEUSE. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura-Munemoto Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku, Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

**MEDICAL**

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-4 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

# BANK OF JAPAN NOW ASIA CENTRAL BANK

### Governor Yuki Speaks Before Shareholders of Institution; Makes 1941 Report

## GIVES RESUME OF EVENTS

### Various Monetary Measures to Bolster Economic Structure Of Nation Reviewed

By the readjustments made in the organization and operations of the Bank of Japan, the institution will be able to function more fully as the central financial machinery for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is now being built up, Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, stated in his address at the plenary session of the shareholders of the bank held yesterday.

Mr. Yuki's speech follows:

"Gentlemen:—In presenting to you the Annual Report of the Bank for the year 1941, I wish to submit for your consideration a few remarks on the general economic conditions of the country and on the Bank's operations during the period.

"The international situation following the conclusion of the Three Power Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy took such a turn that the relations of our country with the United States and Great Britain were further aggravated in the past year. Various measures in coping with the situation were effected. While speeding up the completion of a national defense structure, a neutrality pact was concluded with the Soviet Union among other things. With the change in European situation following the outbreak of the German-Soviet War, and the conclusion of a Franco-Japanese agreement concerning the joint defense of French Indo-China as a turning point, the military and economic maneuvers against our country on the part of the United States and Great Britain so mounted that the very existence of Japan and the stability of East Asia were brought into jeopardy. Japan's patience had been tried too far, and on December 8, an Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Great Britain was promulgated.

**Efforts Intensified**

"In the circumstances, strenuous efforts were made in the industrial world to increase production of the most important lines, notwithstanding various restrictions in respect of materials, labor and transportation. Meanwhile, the economic pressure brought to bear by the hostile nations all the more accelerated the reorganization of Japan's economic structure. With the promulgation of the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance, and the establishment of the Industrial Equipment Corporation, such measures as designed to strengthen the productive capacity and to utilize the idle equipment have been steadily brought into operation. A forward movement was also witnessed in the efforts to introduce a change in the country's foreign trade policy, and to consolidate small and medium-sized merchants and producers. As regards commodity prices, though some individual prices displayed an upward movement, influenced by international developments and the raising of indirect taxes, measures were taken to curb the upward trend of prices of important raw materials and daily necessities, such as the granting of government subsidy. Besides, utmost efforts, both on the part of the Government and the public, were continually made for the solution of food problems, and intensive consumption control and the perfection of distribution system, the national living has gradually been adjusted to wartime requirements.

**National Savings Up**

"In the monetary field, further efforts have been made for the increase of national savings, the digestion of Government loans and the supply of funds for production. Especially by way of meeting wartime requirements for funds, the following measures were taken: the control on floating funds under the Financing Adjustment Ordinance by banks and other institutions enforced in January, the effective working of the Compulsory Financing Orders System, the formation of the Wartime Joint Financing Syndicate, the establishment of the so-called Munition Bill Acceptance System, and the lowering of a part of the bank's official rates in favor of corporation bonds. Moreover, with a view to giving full play to the nation's economic strength concerning the financial and monetary operations, the outlines of the Fundamental Financial and Monetary Policy was decided, and the concerted efforts of the Government and the public have been exerted for the attainment of its object. Headway has been made in the reorganization of monetary structure and the strengthening of its function. The merger of banks also has made a noticeable progress. Japan's relations with the United States and Great Britain growing tense, the bank had made every preparation for emergencies, in closer connection with other monetary institutions, and the outbreak of the war has brought into swing all necessary wartime measures simultaneously with the Government announcement concerning emergency monetary measures.

**Money Suitably Easy**

"Due to the increased disbursement of Government funds, the money market presented, in the latter part of the first half year, a considerably easy condition, with a redundant supply of funds. While, in the second half year, the upward trend of deposits somewhat slackening, it became slightly tightened, the market on the whole was comfortably at ease throughout the year. As the same time, a satisfactory result was achieved in the digestion of Government loans, and at the turn of the year remained very quiet despite the outbreak of war. The registrations for the issues of corporation bonds and local government loans were concluded to the amount of ¥3,-749,000,000 during the year, an increase of no less than ¥1,241,000,000 on the corresponding figure a year ago. The pressure on the market was alleviated, with a more intensive planning to their distribution being introduced, and their subscriptions by the Syndicate Banks being increased. While the share market had continued to be dull, owing to the strengthening of various restrictive measures and uncertainty of outlook, it was only after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that the quotations reacted upward reflecting our brilliant military achievements at the initial stage of the war, and the market has come to present a considerably brisk condition.

**Bank Business Reviewed**

"To review the bank's business, our loans and discounts decreased, chiefly due to the decline in advances on foreign bills; the average for the year was ¥540,000,000, which is a decline of ¥124,000,000 as compared with the corresponding figure a year ago. The amount outstanding on December 31 was ¥903,000,000, an increase of ¥85,000,000 on the corresponding figure a year ago. Of this, ¥249,000,000 represented the discounts made under the Indemnity Act of 1927, the total amount repaid on the said discounts during the past year being ¥39,000,000. Of the deposits with this bank, Government current account amounted on the average for the year to ¥218,000,000, being higher than in the previous year by ¥5,000,-000. The private deposits totaled ¥307,-000,000 on the average for the year, showing an increase of ¥200,000,000 as compared with the previous year, chiefly due to the deposits by the Bank of Chosen and the Bank of Taiwan as reserves against their note issues. The bank's holdings of Government loans, including rice notes and silk notes, amounted to ¥3,973,000,000 on the average for the year and to ¥5,339,000,000 in comparison with the previous year outstanding on December 31, showing an increase of ¥1,304,000,000 and ¥1,391,000,000, respectively. The bank note issue, as compared with the previous year, increased by ¥839,000,000 on the average for the year and amounted to ¥4,176,000,000 while the highest amount for the year was ¥6,231,000,-000, an increase of ¥1,301,000,000 on the corresponding figure in 1940. With the coming into force of the Law Concerning Extraordinary Exceptions from Application of Bank Note Regulations in April, the maximum limit of issue for the bank notes of Nippon Ginko was fixed at ¥4,700,000,000 for the fiscal year 1941, while, through the enforcement of the Law Concerning Extraordinary Exceptions from the Bank of Chosen Act and the Bank of Taiwan Act, the deposits of the two banks with this bank were allowed to be employed as reserves against their note issues.

**Note Issues Increase**

"The amount of Government loans issued during the past year, excluding rice notes and silk notes, totaled ¥9,-092,000,000. Of these issues, ¥7,092,000,-000 was taken up by this bank and ¥1,690,000,000 by the Treasury Deposit Bureau, the remainder representing the bonds delivered in lieu of cash for various purpose. The sales of Government loans by this bank out of its holdings during the year reached ¥5,676,-000,000 net, inclusive of ¥590,000,000 sold through the Post Offices.

"The bank, in order to meet the needs of the time, decided to establish branches in the following cities;—viz. Sendai, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Takamatsu, Shizuoka and Kagoshima. The branches in Sendai and Fukuoka were opened to business respectively on October 10 and December 1. It was, furthermore, decided for the convenience of tax payers to establish tax agencies in the five cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto and Kobe. Such agencies numbered 1,016 at the end of the year.

"A glance over developments abroad. With the outbreak of the German-Soviet War and the formation of joint fronts by Japan, Germany and Italy against the United States and Great Britain, the China Incident and the European War have virtually developed into the World War. Meanwhile, in East Asia, Japan's policies to foster and strengthen Manchoukuo and the Republic of China have been well carried out in various fields, both military and economic. In the Republic of China, economic constructions and other administrative works have made a good advancement under the National Government, which position has been consolidated, through the recognitions extended from nine countries including Germany and Italy. In Manchoukuo, further efforts have been made for strengthening her economic structure and developing her Industry. The recognitions extended from four countries including Thailand has enhanced her international position. In the circumstances, Japan's leadership in East Asian affairs has gained in weight. In fact, she succeeded in the mediation of the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China, concluded in the mediation the border dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China, concluded with the latter an economic agreement concerning the joint defense of French Indo-China. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, she also entered into a military alliance with Thailand, and these countries have decided to make joint efforts in establishing a sphere of common prosperity in Greater East Asia.

**Foreign Trade Fair**

"Our foreign trade fared fairly well in the first half year, as a result of promotion through the revision of the strenuous efforts being made in its Export Compensation Law and other means. However, both exports and imports, except with the yen-bloc countries, Thailand and French Indo-China, have since been brought almost to a standstill, due to the development of the European War, and the freezing of Japanese assets by the United States and Great Britain. As regards the foreign exchanges, the basis of quotations had remained unchanged at $23 7/16 on New York, but with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the arbitration of exchange rates on the basis of a foreign currency has been abolished, the Government now fixing autonomously the conversation rates of foreign currencies into yen. Furthermore, in meeting changes in international situations, foreign exchange control was intensified, trading with foreigners was restrained and enemy property was put under Government control.

**Defense Pushed**

"In the year under review, in coping with the strained international situation, especially because of the out-outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the need for speeding up the completion of a highly organized national defense structure has made itself keenly felt. Thanks to the active cooperation on the part of the business communities, many a difficulty and impediment were surmounted, and tangible results have definitely been gained in this respect. As may be imagined, the present war might last for quite a long period, and it is deemed most important that further efforts should be made for strengthening wartime national structure, so as to achieve the object of the war and establish a sphere of common prosperity in Greater East Asia. It is, accordingly, necessary for bankers and financiers to fulfil their missions, giving full play to their correlated functions, and cooperating with the Government policy of financial control, in close association with other lines of business. Especially, the digestion of Government loans and the smooth supply of production funds being the most important duties assigned to financial institutions, they are required to make more efforts for the accumulation of capital, and to make its appropriate employment on a comprehensive and planned basis. Conscious of the importance of the duties of this bank, we will direct our efforts for enhancing the nation's entire economic strength, through facilitating the supply of funds, regulating the money market and at the same time upholding the confidence in our currency.

**Bank Reform Outlined**

"A few words are to be said in closing on the reform of the bank. With the coming into force shortly of the new law concerning Nippon Ginko, a far-reaching reform will be carried out in organization and operations. It will make further manifest the bank's character as a public institution and let it fully display its functions to meet wartime requirements, and also it will enable the bank to operate as the central financial organ for a sphere of common prosperity in Greater East Asia, which is now being built up. In the operation of the new system, we are fully determined to live up to the object of the reform. Nearly 60 years have passed since the foundation of the bank, during which period the bank has well performed its duties, meeting the requirements of times, and has made a great contribution to our economic development, thus enhancing its importance at home and abroad. This is attributable not only to the proper management by the successive boards of administration, and the diligent and faithful services rendered by the staff of the bank, but also to the assistance given by the shareholders, and for which I wish to express our sincere appreciation.

"I wish also to offer our hearty thanks to Mr. Juichi Tsushima, the former Vice-Governor, for his meritorious services rendered to the bank since his appointment in February 1937.

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities*

**Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:**

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term | 130.80 | + .70 |
| N.Y.K., new, short-term | 93.30 | + .30 |
| Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term | 97.50 | + .10 |
| Yokohama raw silk forward | 15.20 | + .10 |
| Government bonds, Kogo 5s | 106.35 | Same |

# Albion's Money Crimes Told

### Chiang Kai-shek Influenced by British Moneyed Interests to Continue Futile Resistance; China Dragged Into Pound Bloc by 'Reform'

(Concluded From Yesterday)

The most glaring example of the British contrivance to drag the currency system of another country into the pound exchange standard bloc was the currency reform Britain effected in China.

When in 1935 China was severely suffering from the United States' policy of raising the price of silver, Britain exercised guidance over China so that it abandoned the silver standard and linked the fapi at one yuan against 1 shilling 2½ pence. This currency reform was a sinister plot hatched by Sassoon and other British capitalists of Jewish extraction with the cooperation of Leith-Ross, also a Britisher with Jewish blood in his veins. This plot having succeeded, not only has China come under the control of Britain in the monetary field but also politically and strategically. So completely has Britain established its influence over China that Chiang Kai-shek has been led to fight Japan on the strength of British instigation.

**Economists Couldn't See**

Looking back on the situation in the light of subsequent events, the peoples of East Asia will realize now how crafty and destructive has been the currency conspiracy that Britain carried out in China. Unfortunately for China, even full-fledged economists at the time were steeped in cheap optimism that managed currency could never succeed in China and that the system was likely to break down in less than a year or even six months.

With the progress of the current European War, the pound and even the dollar exchange standard to which they have since shifted has been found untenable. Thus they have come to adopt a managed currency system with the cooperation of neighboring countries.

The British currency policy, and the recent United States' policy, too, for that matter, has been aimed at securing advantages to itself at the expense of other nations by extending its influence as far as possible and by its means to exploit alien races. When gold was all-important, it sought to absorb gold by means of the silver standard and trade. When it secured abundant gold, it adopted the gold standard and abused the fluctuations in the value of silver against gold or vice versa and absorbed the materials of foreign countries by means of the gold reserves located in London. When it became difficult to operate the gold standard it took to the gold exchange standard, by means of which it ruled and exploited various countries.

**End to Conspiracy**

Having lost its armed power over the seas, however, Britain has been driven back by Germany and divested by Japan of territory which it has boasted unassailed for a century. This situation has also put an end to the monetary conspiracy that the British have used all these years to conquer the world.

This collapse of the British monetary strategy has also been brought about by recent changes in the function and nature of money. So long as the currencies of the world were based on a gold or silver standard, or on the pound currency or the dollar, in short, some common denominator, Britain or the United States could use its abundant metal reserves to oppress and exploit foreign countries but the world tendency is now such that gold or silver is regarded as a mere commodity. It has also become obvious to the victims that the pound or dollar, which is synonymous with imperialistic expansion, can no longer be made the basis of their currencies.

The time has gone by when money represented wealth and exercised absolute command over material. Nor has the exchange or intermediary power of money remained unaffected. Material is now the most valuable article for any race or people and money has become a subsidiary article smoothing exchange. Moreover, the circulating power of money has become severely restricted and confined to the respective spheres. By strong controls over the various currencies, they can now be used merely as units of measurement through liquidation and other systems. In these circumstances even wily Britain, or the United States, has found its way blocked for the exercise of its monetary influence.

Thus, Britain, which has absorbed materials from its colonies and other countries and held the assets of various foreign nations in such forms as trade balances, issue reserves, import funds, collateral and what not, has rapidly been turned into a debtor nation and its monetary power checked in its path of expansion overseas.

**U.S. Imitates Britain**

The United States began following the lead of Britain after the first Great War. It was a mere novice at the game and could only imitate the British. The scale of dollar diplomacy was much smaller than the pound aggression. Its main theater of operations has been Latin America.

The most interesting part of the monetary policy of the United States is that which has to do with gold and silver. The country now holds at home more than $20,000,000,000 of gold and $2,000,000,000 of silver. It obtained these metals chiefly by collection of interests on its investments, principal and by exports. The amount of gold or silver it holds, therefore, does not represent in the least the wealth or purchasing power over wealth that the country actually possesses. It is rather so much dynamite liable to blow up the economic equilibrium of the country in a surge of inflation.

The silver it now holds has been taken from the Chinese since 1934 at the time it raised the price of the metal. For utility value and technical use, the silver that the United States now possesses is inferior to iron and not much superior to stones on the road. The United States, after amassing what it believed to be a colossal fortune, now finds that it has gathered so much dross.

With our enemies facing a stone wall in regard to money as well as arms or politics, this is the most opportune moment for Japan to launch on a well-meditated and large-scale currency policy that will bring prosperity to all the peoples of East Asia, Masaharu Yoshida, chief of the research section of the Mitsubishi Bank, says in concluding the article.

**New Policy Wanted**

The policy to be pursued by Japan should be free from the unmitigated British spirit of selfishness that profited from the exploitation of other peoples and from the American spirit of self-aggrandizement.

Nor is the monetary policy being pursued by Germany in the occupied areas necessarily a perfect model to be copied for our own purposes. The currency policy that we have been pursuing in China for the last four years or more should be improved on various points. "A wise man learns from the mistakes of others", it is said. There are plenty of mistakes that others have made in monetary policy from which we can learn much. It is hoped, Mr. Yoshida declares, that a policy full of initiative, originality and far-seeing vision would be evolved before long.

# SENTIMENT IS BRISK AFTER CLEARING-OFF

### Tokyo Exchange, New, Shows Cheery Aspect Over Steady Advance of Nippon Arms

Following the termination of adjustment operations, a brisk sentiment prevailed in the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday, causing the bourse issue to be quite cheery for the day, reports the Chugai Shogyo.

The bombing of Port Darwin, Australia, by the Japanese Naval Air Force on Friday, and the steady advance of Japanese Forces toward Rangoon in Burma during the past few days greatly encouraged traders. Various reports reaching here from Singapore and other places indicating the smooth progress of the development projects in the South under Japanese management served a great deal to improve the situation on the local market.

In such bright atmosphere, all shares started higher on Saturday morning. Considerable trade was conducted in the long-term section during the morning.

The bourse issue which had been rather inactive for the past few days firmed up and closed at ¥130.80. Higher prices were offered for the shipping, steel and fiber stocks. N.Y.K. rose by ¥1.2), O.S.K. by ¥1 while Toyo Steamship and Tokyo Bay Steamship moved up a little.

**Long-Term Market**

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

| | Clos. | | Mar. | Apr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **First Section** | | | | |
| Fuji Spinning (50) | 65.3 | .... | .... | 66.3 |
| Do. new (25) | 36.8 | u .1 | 37.6 | 37.9 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin (50) | 153.5 | u .9 | .... | 155.5 |
| Do. new (25) | 97.3 | u .7 | 98.5 | 98.8 |
| Teikoku Rayon (50) | 100.6 | u .4 | .... | 102.3 |
| Do. new (37½) | 92.0 | u .2 | .... | 92.8 |
| Tokyo Rayon (50) | 35.3 | d .1 | 34.9 | 34.0 |
| Toyo Rayon, new (50) | 72.9 | u .1 | 73.9 | 74.2 |
| Electro chemical (50) | 59.0 | d .1 | .... | 59.3 |
| Ensuiko Sugar (50) | 62.0 | u .4 | .... | 63.4 |
| **Second Section** | | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50) | 109.8 | u .2 | 109.7 | 110.5 |
| Do. new (37½) | 93.1 | u .7 | 94.2 | 94.5 |
| O. S. K. (50) | 99.0 | u .4 | 97.8 | 100.8 |
| Do. new (37½) | 84.0 | u .8 | 84.8 | 85.2 |
| Ishikawajima S.B. (50) | 81.9 | u .2 | 82.6 | 83.0 |
| Do. new (25) | 53.7 | u .2 | 54.6 | 54.7 |
| Uraga Dock (50) | 134.8 | d .3 | 88.0 | 88.6 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy (50) | 102.0 | u .5 | 103.0 | 103.3 |
| Hitachi Works (50) | 75.2 | .... | 76.0 | 74.4 |
| Steel Tube (50) | 75.0 | d .1 | 76.0 | 76.4 |
| **Third Section** | | | | |
| Japan Fat (50) | 62.5 | .... | .... | 63.4 |
| Japan Soda (25) | 30.0 | .... | .... | 30.9 |
| Japan Oil (50) | 79.5 | u .1 | 80.7 | 81.5 |
| Karafuto Oil (50) | 49.4 | u .7 | .... | 50.2 |

**Government Bonds**

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kogo 5% | 106.35 | 106.35 | 106.35 | 106.35 |
| Second 5% | 106.25 | 106.25 | 106.25 | 106.25 |
| First 4% | 102.85 | 102.85 | 102.85 | 102.85 |

**Short-Term Market**

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Stock, new | 130.7 | 130.8 | 130.5 | 130.8 |
| N. Y. K., old | 108.9 | 109.5 | 108.9 | 102.9 |
| N. Y. K., new | 93.1 | 93.5 | 93.1 | 93.3 |
| Kanegafuchi Spin | 154.0 | 154.0 | 153.1 | 153.1 |
| Do. new | 97.4 | 97.8 | 97.3 | 97.5 |
| Teikoku Rayon, n. | 91.9 | 92.0 | 91.5 | 91.7 |
| Osaka Stock, new | 71.2 | 71.4 | 71.2 | 71.2 |
| S. M. Railway | 69.3 | 69.9 | 69.8 | 70.0 |
| Mitsubishi Heavy | 102.8 | 102.8 | 102.7 | 102.6 |
| Hitachi Works | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 | 75.0 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 75.3 | 75.4 | 75.1 | 75.4 |
| Japan Oil | 79.9 | 80.0 | 79.5 | 80.0 |
| Japan Mining | 61.3 | 61.3 | 61.3 | 61.3 |
| Manchurian Ind | 58.3 | 58.3 | 58.3 | 58.3 |

## Ogura Slated

Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister, is being earmarked for the post of the first president of the projected Wartime Financing Bank, says the Miyako. In view of the great demand for it, the preparations for the founding of the Wartime Financing Bank begin in March, and because of the important role to be played by the bank in these times, a man of big caliber is being sought for its president. It is also said that interested circles are showing preference for an able civilian in preference to a bureaucrat and by many, Mr. Ogura is considered to be the right man for the post.

## Bank of Japan Accounts

February 21
(In ¥1,000)

| | |
|---|---|
| Note Issues | 4,878,816 |
| Over Issues | 178,816 |
| Deposits | 963,092 |
| Loans | 385,636 |

## Bill Clearings

February 21
(In ¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 189,003 | 119,482 |
| Balance | 41,815 | 17,688 |

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# *Motor Tire, Tube Output to Be Trebled In 1942-3 Period Under Big Rubber Flood*

Production of automobile tires and tubes in Japan will be more than trebled in the 1942-3 period, the Nikkan Kogyo reports.

Knowing that, as a result of the control gained by the Japanese over most rubber producing countries in the southwestern Pacific, the import of crude rubber into Japan will be multiplied this year, officials of the Chemistry Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry are considering to boost the output of automobile tires and tubes to more than three times the present production, during the 1942-3 period.

For the manufacture of tires, tubes and other rubber goods, great quantities of carbon black, sulphur, and other materials are necessary. Therefore, these officials are also working on a plan now to increase the production of these materials necessary for the manufacture of rubber goods.

They are of the opinion that as a result of the stoppage of the export of crude rubber to the United States which has been consuming nearly 60 per cent of the rubber in the world, the output of crude rubber in Malaya, Borneo, Celebes and other parts of the southwestern Pacific area is bound to become superabundant if the rubber planting industry in the area is allowed to take its own course. In order to prevent the over-production of rubber in these countries, Japan must import rubber from the South as much as the current shipping condition in Japan will permit.

They are also certain that Japan can obtain more than treble the quantity of crude rubber from the South that they got a year ago, and think that the rubber thus obtained should be used for the manufacture of automobile tires and tubes which are urgently needed by the Army.

As to an increase in the production of those materials necessary for the manufacture of rubber goods, the officials are quite optimistic, because Japan has considerable stock of these materials and besides, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has recently perfected a process for manufacturing substitutes on a large scale, says the paper.

# AUSTRALIA REALIZES NEED OF INDUSTRIES

### Land of Sheep and Kangaroos Speeds Up Iron and Steel Manufacturing

Although generally known as a land of sheep and kangaroos, Australia to which the war theater spread Thursday by the successful raiding by the Japanese Naval Air Force on Port Darwin is also a country of heavy industry, says Shinjiro Moriyasu, of the Overseas Problems Research Institute, in his article which appeared in the latest number of the Diamond.

The World War of 1914-19 during which the communications between England and Australia and other colonies in East Asia were greatly menaced by the activities of U-boats caused Australians keenly to realize the necessity to promote the heavy industry in their country. Since that time the iron and steel manufacturing and aircraft industries have made steady progress and the number of factory workers continued to move upward at an accelerated tempo. Laborers in the British dominion numbered about 180,-000 at the time before the outbreak of the first World War, but the roll jumped to 200,000, 250,000, 300,000 and finally 350,000 immediately before the armed clash between Japan, and the United States and the British Empire. The recent number is estimated at about 400,000 which shows two times and a half the figure for pre-World War days.

**"Paradise of Laborers"**

Australia is sometimes called a "paradise of laborers," because the wages, generally speaking, are decided on the bases of equal treatment and the minimum rate is guaranteed by the authorities. The minimum labor wage is £5.5 a week which is equal to the initial salary for university graduates. The lowest labor wage in blacksmith's shops averages £5-6-7; printing shops, £5-6-0; bakeries, £5-6-7; heavy industrial factories, £5-8-5; and light industrial factories, £5-7-0.

New Castle, the State of New South Wales, is the center of the heavy industry in Australia. The B.H.P. Company and the Australia Iron Manufacturing Corporation are the two largest iron manufacturers in the country and their products are sufficient to meet the demand from throughout the dominion. According to reliable information, each of these iron manufacturing companies consume 4.5 tons of coal a second and about 45,000 tons a week. In view of the growing importance of aircraft in communications as well as the military operations, Australia has recently been concentrating its efforts on the promotion of the aircraft industry.

Farming and stock-raising still are the most important industries of Australia, with 564,000 of populace being engaged in these lines. Workers in the mining industry number 79,000; the forestry and fishery industries, 62,-000; the manufacturing industry, 537,-000; the engineering industry, 239,000; the building industry, 123,000; and the transportation and communication enterprises, 255,000; and trading, 255,000.

# U.S. GOV'T CRITICIZED FOR REDUCING GOODS

### Shift From Peacetime Structure to Wartime Set-up Causing Dissatisfaction

The United States Government order for the reduction of the daily necessaries manufacture has become the target of criticism by the press which declares that the new action will greatly menace the advertising agencies, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

Frantic endeavors are now being made by the United States Wartime Production Bureau toward the shifting of America's industry from the peacetime structure to a wartime set-up in order to turn the war situation in favor of the Allies. The U.S. economy is so deeply based on the laissez faire principle that the shifting move has been accompanied by great friction, and dissatisfaction among the general public, points out the cable.

A representative of newspaper publishing companies in the United States recently visited the Wartime Production Bureau and asked to have the Government policy to curtail the manufacture of daily necessaries abolished, saying that otherwise the profit from advertising will greatly decrease and the advertising agencies will be severely affected.

**U.S. Wants Peru Cotton**

Another Domei cable from Buenos Aires reports that the United States Department of Agriculture has been making desperate efforts to boost the importation of long-fiber raw cotton from Peru because domestic demand has been continuing to increase since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Now that the importation from Egypt has been suspended, Peru is the only supplier of long-fiber raw cotton to the United States.

Negotiations on this problem are now being conducted between the United States and the Peruvian Governments, says the cable. The latter Government is reported to have asked Washington to reduce the import tariff off raw cotton from the present seven cents per pound to three cents.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI

# Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, 1chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 463, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1942


## The Return of the Concessions

The War of Greater East Asia is already bringing tangible dividends to the various peoples who have long been the victims of Anglo-American oppression. The latest example is the Japanese Government's announcement Wednesday that the former British concessions at Canton and Tientsin would be restored to the jurisdiction of the National Government of China at Nanking. It is no wonder that expressions of joy and gratitude are already pouring in from the people of China, for it means that one of their long desired national ideals has at last been attained. This is an occasion for all true friends of China to join in congratulations.

Our enemies have persistently tried to accuse Japan of being an invader menacing the safety of our neighbors, but it is hard indeed to understand the logic of their contention. Their logic must be as faulty as their military intelligence which has led them to their unbroken succession of defeats. It is indeed ironic that it has remained for Japan, the so-called aggressor, to restore to China a right which has been usurped by Britain for well nigh a century.

The concession at Canton, located on the little island of Shameen just off the river front of the main part of the city, was placed under virtual British control as the result of the Opium War of 1840-2, although the legal arrangements were not consummated until 1861. Ever since, she has been ruling it as a virtual part of the British Empire, until the Japanese Army captured it at the outbreak of the present war.

The concession at Tientsin was also seized by the British as the result of a war of aggression. When the Chinese authorities arrested some pirates masquerading as members of the crew of a Chinese-owned ship which happened to be under British registry, the British Government used the incident as a pretext for starting another armed conflict with China, namely, the notorious "Arrow" War of 1858-60. The establishment of the British concession at Tientsin, a virtual British colony under British control and jurisdiction, was one of the spoils of this war.

The Chinese have long been insistent that these usurpations of authority over Chinese territory be redressed, but have been helpless in the face of British obduracy. That the British themselves recognized the unjustness of their position is attested to by the fact that at the time of the Washington Conference of 1921-2, they, along with others, agreed "in principle" to the restoration of the concessions to China. Of course, however, the British persistently refused to put their principles into operation, and the concessions continued to remain under British control.

At last, however, the Japanese Government has acted. In accordance with its avowed aim of helping the peoples of East Asia attain their rightful national destinies, Japan has again proved her sincere concern in the welfare of her neighbors. There can be no question as to the validity of Japan's role as a champion of all East Asia against the detrimental influence of Anglo-American power in this part of the world.

## Wavell Contradicts His Bosses

Overlooked amidst the excitement of the fall of Singapore was an item in the Manchester Guardian recently which deserves special notice. In it, General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the southwestern Pacific, is reported to have expressed great dissatisfaction over the severe limitations which had been placed on his powers by the governments of Great Britain and the United States. In particular, he is said to have bitterly attacked the setting up of duplicating and uncoordinated War Councils at both Washington and London and requested that he be given a freer hand independent of the swivel-chair strategists at home.

Comment is hardly necessary on the light which this attitude of Wavell sheds on the disunity and confusion which exists within the ranks of the so-called "United Nations." It adds still another contribution to the already impressive mass of evidence that the brave words emanating from Washington and London are but futile attempts to screw up false courage. Wavell, who himself lies wounded probably as the result of the Japanese bombing of Sourabaya, having come face to face with the actual situation at the front, takes no stock in the brave pronunciamentos of the blundering politicians at home. With such lack of unity between the authorities at the front and those at home, it is no wonder that Allied military power in East Asia has crumbled so rapidly.

In the light of these facts, it is a wonder that Washington and London continue to pour out a flood of futile propaganda. Who is there in the world to believe it when the fine words of the home authorities are so flatly contradicted by the soldiers in the field? Even in this age of propaganda, actions continue to speak louder than words.

### Windows for Plaster Casts

A plastic window for installation in plaster casts so physicians can check the recovery of fractures and other wounds was placed on exhibition. The device is a simple cup-like plastic that can be slid in and out of a socket 1½ inches in diameter that is imbedded in the plaster cast when it is being set. When the cup is removed it is possible for the doctors to observe the progress of recovery, or make probings or give treatments.

## MANCHOUKUO HOUSES WONDERS OF NATURE IN TERTIARY PERIOD

### Many Living Creatures, Relics of Ice Age, Found in Abundance, a Puzzle to Scientific Explorer

Those who want to see what Asia and Europe were like tens of thousands of years ago before the merciless breath of the ice age wiped out the wonderful vegetation and giant animals of the tertiary period of the earth's life, should come to North Manchuria and see how the succeeding generations of those prodigious creatures and plants have managed to evade extinction and adapt themselves to new climatic conditions which had changed from acute heat to bitter cold.

A real giant of the beetle world, the giant Capricorn beetle or Callipogon, will give him a clear idea of the living creatures of that distant epoch, and strange-looking trees will crowd with modern generations of the gigantic fern, will remind him of the fantastic trees of the tertiary period.

The voracious Manchurian catfish, a shark of the Manchurian waters after its features and habits, also has an ancestry of many thousands of years. It can now be found in no other place in the world.

**Wonders Unparalleled**

The plain Manchurian landscape, boring the traveler's eyes with the monotony of endless gray fields and yellow mud peasant huts is, in fact, the world's treasury of nature in which the south and north tropics and the arctics are joined in harmony, and equatorial forms and polar species are gathered together to live in conditions of a moderate zone. These wonders are also unparalleled.

Victoria Regia, the majestic attribute to the virgin tropical forests of the Amazon adorns with its 136-centimeter wide leaves the plain Manchurian marshy lakes which are only decorated with reed grass. The gigantic Manchurian water lily, the closest relative of the Amazon queen, and the dwarf birches of the snow realm of tundra, which even here is only half a meter high, as well as the tundra willows and tundra mosses, such as cladonia, puzzle the eye of a scientific explorer with this unique mixture of extremities.

The polar black-throated diver, which is a characteristic feature of the floating ice mountains of the northern seas, also thrive in Manchuria where the ice realm last only for five months, before giving place to a hot summer. And side by side to this subject of the icy kingdom, thrives another tertiary relic, a cousin of the American paradise bird, the Manchurian paradise fly catcher, which still retains the signs of its noble parentage in the form of its long and fantastically curved tail.

**Giant Butterflies**

And crowning the box of wonders of this country of wonders, there are butterflies in the 8,000-meter high Hymalayan and Altayan peaks—the giant Hymalayan scipper and the yellow melinous butterflies which flutter together with the tundra moths and the magnificently colored giant butterflies of the tropics—the blue swallow tail and Schenk's rainbow butterflies.

Now, what has happened that the posterity of those tertiary plants and animals, which became extinct in Europe and the greater part of Asia with much milder climates, has been thriving excellently in the conditions of the rigorous Manchurian winter where the mercury drops 40 C. below zero and where even apple trees are frozen.

Men of science explain that the forefathers of the Manchurian relic plants and animals once were not less sensible to the frost and felt the actual conditions no less unsuitable for them than their descendants elsewhere. But their posterity in Manchuria gradually became accustomed to frost just as younger generations of southern people may gradually become as frost-proof as all the other northern races.

**Saved From Extinction**

Scientists believe that many tens of thousands of years ago, there was tropical climate and tertiary nature in Manchuria and all over Europe and Asia, but when these parts of the earth through some cause which is still unclear were attacked with the frost which caused the ice age, the cooling in this part of the world was not so abrupt as in Europe. The hot climate gradually changed to cold in the course of thousands of years so that the animals and plants learned to adjust themselves to the changing conditions and thus saved themselves from extinction.

Many of the animals and plants learned to make for themselves a thicker coating in order to meet the frost emergency. Others probably got used to frost and managed to develop some internal means against the growing ice menace. Somehow all of them—the Manchurian relatives of the paradise bird and the Victoria Regia, the huge butterflies and gigantic creepers—thrive excellently.

The king of the forest, the tiger, which is the great prince in Manchuria, has managed to grow a thicker hair to protect himself against the onslaught of the frost. Besides it has learned to appreciate the warmth of a private home during the howling winter storms and it now lives in a rocky cave. This is not the case with its Indian brother who followed another path of evolution. Its hair is shorter and it lives in the open air in the jungle. It seems that this millennium adaptation by the Manchurian tiger was in no way unfavorable to it, for it is even bigger than the Indian tiger.

**Walnut Tree**

The Manchurian walnut tree, some distant relative of the American and Greek walnut trees, has learned to protect itself against the frost by growing a thicker wooden shell around the kernel of its nuts. The taste and substance of its kernel is almost the same as that of the southern walnuts, but it is so small and its wooden shell is so thick and strong that it has no industrial value.

Entirely different was the adjustment of the Manchurian cork tree, which is of the same sort as the famous cork supplier of India and other countries around the equator. In contrast to other fellow sufferers, its reaction to changing climate consisted of diminishing its protecting coating of cork. Now its cork bark is so thin that it has no practical use and may be employed only in the form of small pieces to fill lifebelts. But still the tropical blue swallow-tail continues to put on its eggs as its ancestors had done, and its larvae evidently find good food and shelter even in the diminished layer of its cork.

As for the turtle, which is caught even in the Sungari at Harbin, it managed to forbear the long frost winters by burying itself in the slime and sleeping there during the whole winter.

**Dense Jungle**

It is not only the fern-covered trees that supply to the North Manchurian terrain features of an equatorial forest. Though most of the trees are inmates of moderate zones, as oak, elm, fir, alder, ash, etc., they are so densely interlaced with acclimatized gigantic creepers such as actinidias, shizandras, and black vines, together with the terrible "devil tree" aralia or angelica, and thorny shrubs that the forest becomes a kind of a jungle through which man may make his way only by frequent use of a sharp axe.

Actinidias are often more than 10 centimeters thick and creep over ground for tens of meters extending far beyond the tops of 30-meter high secular cedars. The aralia, the dreadful tree for man and beast, is covered with thousands of sharp needles. In summer, it looks much like a palm tree with its couple or so of broad leaves on the top but in winter, when the leaves drop off it is a naked pole bristling with sharp thorns.

The Manchurian parrot flutters leisurely over these giant creepers and tropical trees. Its plumage is more modest than that of his American brother, but still its blue plumes have a wonderful metallic play of colors which betray at a glance, together with its strong and broad beak, its relation to the talking bird.

The forest also gives shelter to the 13-centimeter giant of the beetle world, callipogon, whose nympha needs 20 years of life in a wooden trunk to become a well-developed beetle. The nympha of this giant Capricorn beetle was unknown to science until a few years ago when the Russian entomologist of Harbin, V. N. Alin, gave the first description of the gradual development of the callipogon beetle in the nympha.

**Malaria Mosquito**

The vicinity of Harbin is not only noted for the fact that giant leaves of the Manchurian Victoria Regia adorn the Sungari lakes only seven kilometers away, but also because genuine scridas which once upon a time constituted nourishment for John the Baptist hop over the meadows around the city. And as if to fully complete the exotic picture, a few cases of malaria are registered in Harbin every summer, which indicate that the scourge of certain tropical lands, the malaria mosquito, must have evaded extinction in the country also.

Besides the Manchurian shark, which has the descriptive name of cat-fish, there are many other relic fishes in the Manchurian streams.

## England's Role in Abyssinia

Berliner Boersenzeitung

It sounds like a joke when the British propaganda on the occasion of the signing of a so-called treaty between England and Abyssinia asserts that "it was interesting to note that the first country which had been deprived of its independence by one of the tyrannical Axis Powers had also been the first to regain it." How this liberty and independence looks in reality, one can find by reading the text of the treaty. No pains were taken in London to veil the degradation of Abyssinia to the rank of a British colony at least with some clever formulas.

It is true that England asserts having no territorial claims in Abyssinia. At the same time it is announced that the British Government will do "its best" to let the Negus "benefit from the services of some British nationals who will act as his advisers in administrative positions and in the police force." It is not stated expressly that the Secret Service would see to it that there was no opposition, if necessary. On the other hand the treaty contains the blunt announcement that "the British forces might have to remain in Abyssinia for strategical reasons."

The fact need not be stressed that England is only interested in exploiting the population. It seems quite as certain, however, that history has not yet spoken its last word in the case of Abyssinia. England, indeed, may already know who will free the Abyssinia people from its slave drivers and exploiters one day in order to continue the work of civilization—interrupted only temporarily. For the rest the British-Abyssinian treaty is already characterized by the remark, added by Reuter, that "it was motivated by the same considerations which were also determining factors in the agreements with Iraq and Egypt."

## Gems of Truth

True bravery is shown by performing without witnesses what one might be capable of doing before all the world.—Rochefoucauld

* * *

A well composed song or ballad strikes the mind, and softens the feelings, and produces a greater effect than a moral work, which convinces our reason but does not warm our feelings or effect the slightest alteration of our habits.—Napoleon

* * *

The Grecian ladies counted their age from their marriage, not from their birth.—Homer

* * *

The confession of evil works is the first beginning of good works.—Augustine

* * *

If you would create something, you must be something.—Goethe

## ANGLO-AMERICAN FRONT IN EAST ASIA SMASHED

### Churchill Admits Great Defeat Of Strategic Positions

Consider all the publicity given to the so-called ABCD front created by London and Washington. Hundreds of columns of reading material have been devoted to stressing the impregnability of the alliance, backed by all the huge resources of the United States and the British Empire plus their two navies.

That was the bait used to draw Chungking and the Netherlands East Indies behind Britain and the United States. They couldn't lose and Britain and the United States would stand by them to the bitter end. That was the promise given. So Chiang Kai-shek decided to maintain an attitude of no compromise toward Japan, and the Netherlands East Indies, which had been doing a very profitable business with Japan, was induced to give up this peaceful commerce and embark on a policy of hostility and antagonism which would inevitably lead to war.

On July 25, 1941, Senator Claude Pepper, Florida Democrat and spokesman for the Roosevelt administration said: "We should get tough with Japan and send our aircraft carriers to blast the hell out of Kobe, Yokohama and Tokyo, if the Japanese make another move. Force is the only thing they understand; and it's up to us to show them that we have more force than they can ever hope to muster."

**Roosevelt Talks Tough**

About two months later President Roosevelt announced that he had decided to increase China's share in Lend-Lease appropriations and said that several hundred warplanes would be dispatched to Chungking sometime toward the end of 1942. He talks tough. He said the United States would provide a land convoy over the Burma Road if necessary.

When relations between the United States and Japan became more strained, Mr. Churchill added his bit to keep the pot boiling. He said that Britain would declare war on Japan within the hour if Japanese-American hostilities should break out. To lend weight to this statement, he sent battleships, the Prince of Wales and the Repulse to Singapore. A state of emergency was declared in Hawaii and the United States Pacific fleet was ordered to mass full battle stations.

All of these were very impressive, and impressed Chungking and Australia and the Netherlands East Indies, London and Washington. They thought the United States would really stand by them to the end. There would be no more double-crossing—no more selling down the river. So they rallied around the ABCD front to strangle Japan by encirclement.

**Contradictory Claim**

When the war came, the supposedly impregnable ABCD front became the graveyard of British and American prestige and power. But contradictorily enough, they are still claiming that they will take the offensive in 1943; if they actually believed the situation would turn in their favor sooner or later, they would not advocate the destruction of numerous, valuable mines, rubber plantations, oil wells and refineries, and so on.

And since they are faithfully carrying out their scorched-earth policy, leaving in the wake of their fleeing armies the ruins of priceless industries, the British themselves are demonstrating to the world that they have relinquished all thoughts of victory. They are accepting their defeat and, indeed, they are busily preparing for a permanent evacuation of their people from East Asia which they have exploited ruthlessly.

**Defeat Admitted**

While London papers are busily criticizing Mr. Churchill's war efforts, he finally admitted the defeat of the British forces at Singapore, for he said: "I speak to you all under the shadow of a great military defeat for the British. Singapore has fallen. All of Malaya has now been over-run by the Japanese." He cried: "the United States fleet has been crushed," and continued, "the dominant American battle-fleet in the Pacific which had confronted Japan as the shield of superior sea power was crippled by an act of the Japanese. The shield of sea power was for the time being, and only for the time being, dashed to the ground."

Mr. Churchill publicly recognized Japan's formidable war machine when he warned that no one must underrate the power and weight of the Japanese armed forces which have proved themselves formidable in the air, on the sea and man to man on the land. Mr. Churchill admitted that Britain did not have the slightest chance against the Japanese even if it had been well prepared.

While Chungking, the Dutch and the Australians are eagerly awaiting the all-out aid that Mr. Churchill promised them, he went on to explain that "Britain was barely able to keep its head above the water at home by fighting in the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and North Africa as well as by sending as much aid to Soviet Russia as possible. "Not a plane, tank, ship, or anti-aircraft gun has stood idle," Churchill added.

**Occupation of Burma Imminent**

Imagine! The steady stream of victorious news is flowing into Tokyo from all fronts in the distant waters of the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Meanwhile, the occupation of Burma which is the "artery of outside aid to Chungking" is a matter of time, and Australia has been exposed to the direct attacks of Japanese Forces. Moreover, Japan has now complete freedom of action in the Indian Ocean.

All in all, Mr. Churchill, the dictator of the ABCD front, finally admitted Britain and the United States are completely selling out Chungking, the Dutch East Indies, and Australia. Yes, Chungking, the East Indies, and Australia are on a sinking ship. Their strategic positions are hopeless in the face of ever-victorious Japanese Forces.

## No End to Troubles

## TIMELY COMMENTS

### The Dutch 'In Dutch'

There is a slang phrase "to be in Dutch," meaning "to be in trouble." The source of this phrase is unimportant, but its truth is becoming clearer day by day.

A recent Netherlands East Indies' communique described the extravagant devastation of valuable oil wells, refineries, and other installations at Perambang on the island of Sumatra by the Dutch who seem to have forgotten that God graciously granted these valuable properties to mankind.

The Dutch leaders say in their communique that the Japanese were astonished by the effective carrying out of the "scorched earth" policy. Yes, we were indeed astonished—for we were unable to comprehend either the motive behind these unscrupulous, destructive actions or the glory which the Dutch claim in the destruction of that which God has created.

Today the Dutch are faced with the danger to self, to their ill-gotten gains, to their greedy power because they desecrated the blessings bestowed upon mankind. They are truly "in Dutch," and they have none but themselves to blame for their sad plight.

### Words

How by these symbols on the page
shall man
Evoke the pomp of Tyre, the domes
of Ind,
And know the spring in Carthage
when fields ran
With flowers breaking white across
the wind,
And see a Trojan prow against
the sky
Under a wash of stars and hear
a drum
Beat up the streets of Greece and
so thereby
Walk as no stranger into Ilium.

How deathless are the words that
Homer wrote
And how immortal all that Tasso
said,
And what young David sung the
while he smote
The harp for Saul are words whose
breath has sped
Across the centuries to be indeed
An ageless truth unto us as we read.

## TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

### King of Strategists

SCHLIEFFEN. MANN UND IDEE by Eugen Bircher and Walter Bode. Publishers Scientia A. G. Zuerich. 240 pages with 21 maps and a portrait. 8.40 Francs Swiss.

A question which might be put by anyone who intends to study the tremendous development of modern warfare is whether the operative idea given by Count Schlieffen, if logically carried out, would still make possible a swift decision. It was the famous General von Seeckt who in a proclamation addressed to the German army stressed the fact that the lifework of the former chief of the general staff can never be ignored either by his German followers or by military experts of any other nation. To confirm this statement, it will suffice to refer to the considerable number of books published soon after the first World War which demonstrate clearly and convincingly how upon Schlieffen's ideas rests the battle of Tannenberg very justly being called a super-Cannae.

Schlieffen is far better known as an author than as chief of the general staff of the German army, because after his retirement he put his views in writing. There seems to be a general belief that he was nothing but a disciple of Clausewitz who in his turn had deduced his doctrine of strategy, from Napoleon. But this opinion expressed by French and British generals, does not entirely correspond with the historic truth, for who wants to understand how the immensely bold and at the same time simple plan of Schlieffen took rise, must derive its origin from the dangerous international situation prevailing in 1891, when after Bismarck's dismissal Russian Panslavism was supported by the menacing utterances of some French Chauvinists. Schlieffen, just appointed chief of the general staff, faced the problem of a war on two fronts, which would have to be waged with a single huge army.

**Solitary Life**

It is the incontestable merit of two Swiss military writers well known to the European public by previous contributions to the problem of the total war, to have shown by the recent biography of Schlieffen that the achievement of the eminent German officer was a very ingenious combination of strategy, politics and technical science. Due to peculiar circumstances, the desire of the young lieutenant to attend the military academy was brought about by the influence of a young girl who later became his wife. But the happiness of family life tragically ended in 1872, when his "best comrade" suddenly died.

This sad event made him solitary, and it seemed for some time that he would be compelled to leave the general staff, until Moltke himself recognized his scientific talents. He was promoted and later sent to Paris, where he studied various French political and military problems. It was his destiny and also his tragedy to foresee the great political developments which took place only after his death. Although he exercised extraordinary influence on the rise of the German general staff and the whole German army, he remained a disregarded prophet whom all soldiers deeply admired, while the camerilla of envious or misled politicians and generals endeavored to replace him by another man. How successful were his adversaries, who were responsible for the military future of Germany, is impressively reported by the impartial authors who based the whole upon the memoirs of Schlieffen's contemporaries.

**The Great Plan**

The real Schlieffen plan in its most perfect form was made after 1904, but we must add that its creator has often changed his intentions, because the requirements and exigencies, possibilities and prospects of a future war were never constant. The essence of his doctrine is that the enemy forces should be not merely defeated but destroyed. To this end it seemed to him necessary that not only the front but the flanks, and if possible the rear should be attacked, so that the enemy should be forced to give battle on a reversed front.

Schlieffen saw Germany surrounded on all sides by powerful enemies who, united, were far more stronger than itself. The only salvation he believed laid in opposing one of the enemies with a superior force, inflicting on it a decisive defeat and then turning against the other enemy. For this end rapidly decisive blows were needed. As the well-informed authors of the biography show, Schlieffen left his idea as a kind of legacy, for his generation was too ungrateful to appreciate his work. The battle of the Marne not at all fought in the spirit of Schlieffen, was nothing but a grievous reminder of a creative idea. True attention to his strategy was paid in the second World War, when it became clear that Schlieffen means not only a swift decision, but also a recipe for victory.

## The Wisdom of the East

### Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

### Lao Tzu. 604 B.C.

It is the way of Heaven to take from those who have too much and give to those who have too little. But the way of man is not so. He takes away from those who have too little, to add to his own superabundance.

What man is there who can take of his own superabundance and give it to mankind? Only he who possesses Tao.

* * *

**ON PERFECT VIRTUE**

Perfect Virtue acquires nothing, therefore it obtains everything. Perfect Virtue does nothing, yet there is nothing which it does not effect.

Perfect Charity operates without the need of anything to evoke it.

Perfect Duty to one's neighbor operates, but always needs to be evoked.

Perfect Ceremony operates and calls for no outward response, nevertheless it induces respect.

* * *

**ON SELF-ASSERTION**

He who is self-approving does not shine. He who boasts has no merits. He who exalts himself does not rise high. Judged according to Tao, he is like remnants of food or a tumor on the body,—an object of universal disgust. Therefore one who has Tao will not consort with such.

* * *

He who knows others is clever, but he who knows himself is enlightened.

Knowledge is but a showy ornament of Tao, while oftimes the beginning of imbecility.

* * *

He who is most full seems vacant; yet his uses are inexhaustible.

* * *

The Sage does not care to hoard. The more he uses for the benefit of others, the more he possesses himself. The more he gives to his fellow-men, the more he has of his own.

* * *

Do nothing by self-will, but rather conform to the Infinite Will, and everything will be done for you.

* * *

Extreme straightness is as bad as crookedness. Extreme cleverness is as bad as folly. Extreme fluency is as bad as stammering.

* * *

Tao is eternally inactive, and yet it leaves nothing undone. If the princes and kings could but hold fast to this principle, all things would work out their own reformation. If having reformed, they still desire to act, I would have them restrained by the simplicity of the Nameless Tao.

The simplicity of the Nameless Tao brings about an absence of desire. The absence of desire gives tranquility. And thus the empire will rectify itself.

The softest things in the world override the hardest. That which has no substance enters where there is no crevice. Hence I know the advantage of inaction.

* * *

Without going out of doors, one may know the whole world; without looking out of the window, one may see the Way of Heaven. The further one travels, the less one may know. Thus it is that without moving you shall know, without looking you shall see, without doing you shall achieve.

* * *

The pursuit of book learning brings about daily increase. The practice of Tao brings about daily loss. Repeat this loss again and again, and you arrive at inaction. Practice inaction, and there is nothing which cannot be done.

* * *

Leave all things to take their natural course, and do not interfere.

## Of Things Japanese

## PROMISES TO KAMI

By MOCK JOYA

To kami or shrine, we look for guidance and protection. But also we make pledges or promises to kami. Particularly we make special pledges to kami for the object of giving up evil habits, or becoming upright and honest, or doing better work.

Such pledges were at first promises made to kami, and any breach would bring the kami's punishment. This original form of pledge was silently made at the shrine, but later there developed a method of writing a pledge in a certain form. This written document will remind the signer of the promise, and enable him to keep it.

After the 13th century, however, the nature of such pledges had much changed. With the wider use of the written pledge, the original meaning was lost, and it became an agreement between two parties and not between kami and the writer. In feudal days, retainers and servants were made to write pledges to their lords to promise loyalty. The Tokugawa Shogun received such pledges from all feudal lords. In those days pledges were often written in blood.

As pledges became more common, they were used for less serious purposes. Agreements to pay back debts were also written in the form of pledges, expressing willingness to be punished by kami in case of default. Such a promise might have been quite meaningless to the creditor, but yet it had some influence upon the mind of the writer.

The custom of writing pledges disappeared after the Meiji Restoration. But the expression "Chikau" (I pledge) is still generally used. It takes the place of an oath used by other peoples.